

THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council

The U.N. Charter and a German Peace Treaty

The Playwright's Problems Hold the Spotlight

Sports ... Psychology ... Price Cuts

Russian Republic Supreme Soviet Meets

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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The U.N. Charter and a German Peace Treaty

NOTES FROM SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENTS OF U.S.A., BRITAIN AND GERMANY ON A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 11, p. 2. Complete text:)

On March 25, 1952, Mr. Cumming, Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S.A., Mr. Grey, Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain, and M. Brionval, Chargé d'Affaires of France, transmitted to A. Ya. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. analogous notes from the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France in reply to the Soviet government's notes of March 10, 1952, concerning a peace treaty with Germany.*

On April 9, 1952, A. Ya. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., received the Ambassador of France, M. Chataigneau; the Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S.A., Mr. Cumming, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain, Mr. Grey, and handed them answering notes from the Soviet government.

The text of the March 25, 1952, note from the government of the U.S.A. and the text of the Soviet government's answering note of April 9, 1952, are published below.

March 25, 1952, Note From the U.S. Government.—"The Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America presents his respects to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and, on the instructions of his government, has the honor to communicate the following.

"The United States government, in consultation with the governments of the United Kingdom and France, has given the most careful consideration to the Soviet government's note of March 10, 1952, which proposed the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. They have also consulted the government of the German Federal Republic and the representatives of Berlin.

"The conclusion of a just and lasting peace treaty which would end the division of Germany has always been and remains an essential objective of the United States government. As the Soviet government itself recognizes, the conclusion of such a treaty requires the formation of an all-German government, expressing the will of the German people. Such a government can only be set up on the basis of free elections in the Federal Republic, the Soviet zone of occupation and Berlin. Such elections can only be held in circumstances which safeguard the national and individual liberties of the German people.

"In order to ascertain whether this first essential condition exists, the General Assembly of the United Nations has appointed a commission to carry out a simultaneous investigation in the Federal Republic, the Soviet zone and Berlin. The commission of investigation has been assured of the necessary facilities in the Federal Republic and in Western Berlin. The United States government would be glad to learn that such facilities will also be afforded in the Soviet zone and in Eastern Berlin, to enable the commission to carry out its task.

"The Soviet government's proposals do not indicate what the international position of an all-German government would be before the conclusion of a peace treaty. The United States government considers that the all-German government should be free both before and after the conclusion of a peace treaty to enter into associations compatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

"In putting forward its proposals for a German peace treaty, the Soviet government expressed its readiness also to discuss other proposals. The United States government has taken due note of this statement. In its view, it will not be possible to engage in detailed discussion of a peace treaty until conditions have been created for free elections and until a free all-German government which could participate in such discussion has been formed. There are several fundamental questions which would also have to be resolved.

"For example, the United States government notes that the Soviet government makes the statement that the territory of

Germany is determined by frontiers laid down by the decisions of the Potsdam conference. The United States government would recall that in fact no definitive German frontiers were laid down by the Potsdam decisions, which clearly provided that the final determination of territorial questions must await the peace settlement.

"The United States government also observes that the Soviet government now considers that the peace treaty should provide for the formation of German national land, air and sea forces, while at the same time imposing limitations on Germany's freedom to enter into association with other countries. The United States government considers that such provisions would be a step backwards and might jeopardize the emergence in Europe of a new era in which international relations would be based on cooperation and not on rivalry and distrust.

"Being convinced of the need of a policy of European unity, the United States government is giving its full support to plans designed to secure the participation of Germany in a purely defensive European community which will preserve freedom, prevent aggression and preclude the revival of militarism. The United States government believes that the proposal of the Soviet government for the formation of German national forces is inconsistent with the achievement of this objective. The United States government remains convinced that this policy of European unity cannot threaten the interests of any country and represents the true path of peace."

Soviet Government's Note of April 9, 1952.—"In connection with the note from the government of the U.S.A. of March 25 of this year, the Soviet government considers it necessary to state the following.

"In its note of March 10 the Soviet government proposed to the government of the U.S.A. and also to the governments of Great Britain and France that they discuss without delay the question of a peace treaty with Germany with a view to preparing an agreed draft peace treaty in the very near future. For the purpose of facilitating the preparation of the peace treaty, the Soviet government submitted a draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany, expressing consent to discuss likewise any other proposals.

"The Soviet government proposed at the same time that the peace treaty be drafted with the direct participation of Germany in the form of an all-German government. The note of March 10 also envisaged that the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain and France, which exercise occupation functions in Germany, should examine the question of conditions favoring the speediest formation of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people.

"In submitting its proposals on the question of a peace treaty with Germany and on the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet government proceeded from the fact that solution of these basic questions is of great importance for strengthening peace in Europe and is in accordance with the demand for fair treatment of the rightful national interests of the German people.

"The urgency of concluding a peace treaty with Germany makes it necessary for the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain and France to take promptest measures for the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government.

"In this connection the Soviet government considers it necessary that the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France discuss without delay the question of the holding of free all-German elections, as it has already previously proposed. Recognition on the part of the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain and France of the necessity for holding free all-German elections will make it entirely possible to hold such elections in the very near future.

"As regards the proposal, in connection with forthcoming free all-German elections, for an investigation by a U.N. commission to ascertain whether conditions exist for such elections, this proposal is in contradiction with the U.N. Charter, which,

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, pp. 7-8; No. 8, p. 3.

under Article 107, excludes intercession in German affairs by the United Nations. Such a check-up could be carried out by a commission formed by the four powers exercising occupation functions in Germany.

"The government of the U.S.A. has had an opportunity to examine the draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany proposed by the Soviet government. The government of the U.S.A. has not expressed its consent to proceed to a discussion of this draft and has not proposed a draft peace treaty of its own.

"At the same time, the government of the U.S.A. has put forward a number of objections relating to particular points of the Soviet draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany, which entails a further exchange of notes between the governments and a delay in resolving disputed issues, which could have been avoided by direct discussion among the powers. However, inasmuch as such questions are raised in the March 25 note from the U.S.A., the Soviet government deems it necessary to dwell upon these questions.

"The Soviet draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany says: 'Germany pledges not to enter any coalitions or military alliances whatsoever directed against any power which took part with its armed forces in the war against Germany.'

"The Soviet government presumes that such a proposal corresponds to the interests of the powers exercising occupation functions in Germany as well as states neighboring on Germany and likewise to the interests of Germany herself as a peace-loving and democratic state. This proposal contains no inadmissible restrictions on the sovereign rights of the German state. But this proposal also rules out the inclusion of Germany in this or that grouping of powers directed against any peace-loving state.

"The Soviet draft on a peace treaty with Germany says: 'Germany shall be allowed to have her own national armed forces (land, air and naval) essential for the defense of the country.'

"As is known, the Soviet government made an analogous proposal with regard to the draft peace treaty with Japan too. Such a proposal is in accord with the principle of national sovereignty and equal rights among states. It is inconceivable that Japan should have the right to national armed forces for defense of the country while Germany is deprived of this right and placed in a worse position. There can be no doubt that it would be much better both for the cause of peace and for the German people to set up such defensive armed forces than to set up hireling revanchist forces in Western Germany headed by Hitlerite fascist generals prepared to plunge Europe into the abyss of a third world war.

"As regards the borders of Germany, the Soviet government considers the rulings on this score by the Potsdam Conference, which were adopted by the government of the U.S.A. as well as by the governments of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, and with which France associated herself, to be entirely adequate and final.

"The Soviet government again proposes to the government of the U.S.A. that, together with the governments of Britain and France, it proceed to an examination of a peace treaty with Germany and also of the question of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government. The Soviet government sees no grounds for postponing a solution of these questions.

"It is right now that the question is being decided whether Germany will be reconstituted as a united, independent, peace-loving state belonging to the family of peace-loving peoples of Europe or whether the partition of Germany and the related threat of war in Europe will remain.

"The Soviet government is simultaneously dispatching similar notes to the governments of Britain and France."

Messrs. Chataigneau, Cumming and Grey stated that they would transmit these notes to their governments.

ARTICLE 107 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND ALL-GERMAN ELECTIONS. (Pravda, April 12, p. 3. Complete text:) The Soviet government's note on a peace treaty with Germany, published yesterday, is new evidence of the consistent, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, aimed at

strengthening peace and meeting the demands of a just attitude toward the legitimate national interests of the German people.

In its note the Soviet government again invited the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France to commence joint examination of a peace treaty with Germany and also of the question of unification of Germany and the establishment of an all-German government. The Soviet government also pointed out in its note that the draft peace treaty with Germany must be drawn up with the direct participation of Germany in the form of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people, and stated that it considers it necessary that the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain and France should discuss without delay the question of holding free all-German elections, as it has already proposed before.

In making these proposals the Soviet government proceeds from the necessity of expediting the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany so as to eliminate the danger of a resurgence of German militarism and the threat of German aggression.

The Soviet government's note states that the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government will be of great significance not only for the future destinies of the German people, for the future development of Germany as a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving state, but also for strengthening peace in Europe.

"The urgency of concluding a peace treaty with Germany," states the Soviet government's note of April 9, "makes it necessary for the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain and France to take promptest measures for the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government."

It is evident from the U.S. note of March 25, published yesterday, as well as from the identical notes of Britain and France, that the governments of these countries also advocate the formation of an all-German government on the basis of holding free all-German elections. However, the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France at the same time propose that an investigation of Germany by the commission appointed by the U.N. General Assembly be held with a view to verifying, with the aid of this commission, the existence of conditions for free all-German elections.

Such a proposal for the investigation of Germany by the U.N. commission, as well as the decision earlier adopted by the General Assembly to appoint this commission, is in contradiction with the U.N. Charter, specifically with Article 107, which precludes interference by the United Nations in German affairs. This is perfectly evident from the text of Article 107 of the Charter. The full text of this article says:

"Article 107. Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second world war has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action."

The stipulation in the above-mentioned article that the U.N. Charter shall not invalidate action taken or authorized by the governments exercising occupation functions on the territory of former enemy states means that no organization and no agencies, except agencies of these powers, have the right to interfere in or check on measures conducted on such territory by the occupying powers. It also follows from this article that the measures of the appropriate authorities of the former enemy state authorized by the authorities exercising occupation functions cannot be subject to any check whatsoever on the part of other agencies except agencies of these occupying powers. This applies fully to the various U.N. commissions too.

The aims of this article were succinctly defined when the U.N. Charter was being drawn up and considered at the San Francisco conference in 1945. Everyone was then agreed that Article 107 of the Charter precludes any interference by the United Nations in the affairs of former enemy states.

Moreover, it should be recalled that at the San Francisco conference in 1945 the U.S. delegate, during the drafting of the text of Article 107 of the Charter, stated that the United Nations does not bear responsibility for enforcement of the terms of surrender and in questions related to the peace treaties,

(Continued on Page 43)

Teaching Aids Needed in Psychology

SYLLABUSES ON PSYCHOLOGY NEEDED. (By P. Tretyakov, Senior Psychology Instructor, Barnaul Pedagogical Institute. *Uchitelskaya gazeta*, March 15, p. 4. Complete text:) More than 18 months have passed since the joint session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences on problems of the psychological teachings of I. P. Pavlov.* The session noted the tremendous importance of Pavlov's teaching for the development of Soviet science in general and of psychology in particular, and outlined paths for the further creative development of psychology.

But what has been done since then to revise the teaching of psychology in higher educational institutions? Very little. We still lack what is most essential: a textbook or syllabus on psychology in the light of Pavlov's teachings. The present syllabus on psychology was published by the State Textbook Publishing House in 1948 and is obviously outdated. Moreover, such topics as "Thought" and "Speech" are treated from an antiscientific, Marrist viewpoint.

Successful work depends to a large extent upon good textbooks, but we do not have such textbooks. Is this normal? Of course not.

What examples does the above syllabus cite as illustrations of theoretical principles? It cites examples from the lives of writers, actors, artists, scholars, streetcar conductors, weavers, etc. This is all very well, and the students need such examples. But it is too bad future teachers are not provided with examples from school and student life. After all, it is most essential that they know the psychology of students in order to organize the teaching process correctly. The syllabus does not treat the psychology of games and study, though such discussion is much needed.

Visual aids are especially important in the teaching of psy-

chology. Without them it is very difficult to offer a course on psychology in the light of Pavlov's physiology teachings. However, we lack diagrams, charts and display albums. We also do not have instruments or apparatus for psychology, though obviously courses are more rewarding when the lecturer does not restrict himself to lectures but uses equipment or apparatus to conduct experiments.

The session of the two academies raised the question of launching a new, special scientific journal on problems of higher nervous activity. It seems to us that the time is ripe for publishing a Soviet psychology journal. Those articles on psychology which appear at rare intervals in *Sovetskaya pedagogika* cannot satisfy any psychologist. We need special material dealing with specific problems.

Syllabuses and guides for teaching psychology in the schools have not yet been provided, though more and more of the country's secondary schools are offering courses in psychology. It is time the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences' Psychology Institute took up the matter of publishing a guide for teaching psychology in the schools.

Soviet teachers have been waiting a long time for a "Psychology in Teaching" to be on every teacher's table as a book for guiding his varied work. Teachers have helped psychologists tremendously under the Soviet regime, and we are greatly in their debt; we have not provided generalization of their long years of experience.

Every year first-year students do practice teaching in the schools, at which time they are taught to observe and study the pupils. How is this practice teaching organized? Every higher educational institution organizes it in its own way. It is time to create a single, strictly scientific procedure in this work.

It is also time to note the utter lack of 8-mm. and 16-mm. scientific films on Pavlov psychology. It seems to us that, if it wanted to, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography could see that such films were made.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. II, Nos. 25-30.

A Deviation from Pavlov Psychology

ABOUT AN IDEALISTIC CONCEPTION IN PSYCHOLOGY. (By Prof. D. Gedevanishvili, Corresponding Member of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences. *Literaturnaya gazeta*, March 8, p. 2. 2200 words, Condensed text:) ... Dialectical materialism, which regards the content of our minds as a reflection of reality, as a "subjective image of the objective world," and the mind itself as a function of the brain, requires that psychic activity be studied inseparably from the nervous processes which form its basis.

As is well known, I. P. Pavlov's teachings on higher nervous activity for the first time in the history of human thought disclosed the complex and subtle cerebral mechanisms of psychological processes. ...

The significance of the Pavlov teaching about the secondary signaling system in its interaction with the primary signaling system stands out especially vividly in the light of J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics.

The Pavlov reflex theory confirms with scientific facts the correctness of the Marxist solution of the basic question of the philosophy, the relation of mind to being.

However, the opinion that the Pavlov reflex theory is of very restricted significance, that it does not explain the material foundations of the mind as a whole, has become widespread among a number of Soviet psychologists.

The ignoring by psychologists of the reflex theory of I. P. Pavlov's teaching about the primary and secondary signaling systems opened up a loophole for the penetration into psychology of views alien to materialism.

An erroneous, idealistic view of the mind was developed for a number of years in Georgia by Prof. D. N. Uznadze, who put forward the so-called theory of the "set." ...

What is the essence of the "set" conception? According to this conception, the inception of conscious psychic processes is preceded by a special condition of the organism called a "set." A phenomenon arising in the artificially created conditions of an experiment serves as the point of departure for Uznadze's deliberations. The person undergoing the test is given a big ball in the right hand, a smaller one in the left, and is invited to determine their relative size. This experiment is repeated rapidly up to 15 times (the so-called "setting experiments"). Then, without warning, the person is given two balls of identical size and invited to determine their relative size (the so-called "critical experiment").

On an average only 18% of those tested give the correct answer—"the balls are equal." The others make mistakes. Instead of giving a materialist interpretation of this phenomenon (explained exhaustively by the Pavlovian teaching on the laws of the functioning of the large hemisphere of the brain), Prof. Uznadze turned it into the basic law of psychology. The "set" is, according to Uznadze, the determining factor of behavior. It allegedly exercises decisive influence on the whole work of our mind. ...

In denying the Pavlov reflex theory of the mind, Uznadze enters into contradiction with the Leninist-Stalinist reflection theory.

Uznadze asserted that the relation of the mind with the outside world is not direct, not straightforward, but indirect and mediated. Between the mind and reality he wedges his notorious set. ...

From the point of view of this conception of the mind, having nothing in common with Marxism, Uznadze "interpreted" psychic processes, in particular, sensation, as a closed circle of experience.

According to Uznadze it transpires that sensation is a non-objective, subjective condition which assumes objective significance only thanks to the notorious "set." ...

Uznadze's assertion that sensation does not take any part in normal psychic life and is replaced by "active perception" also has nothing in common with materialism and science. It must, moreover, be taken into account that the "active perception" itself, according to Uznadze, is determined not by the influence of objects of the outside world but by the same old "set," which leads, as the reader remembers from the experiment with the balls, to illusions, to distortion of reality. After all, according to Uznadze's conception a once-fixed "set" can be preserved, conditioning the illusions of perception for a long period.

But could man consciously change nature in the direction needed by him if he were guided by illusions created by countless "sets?" Thus, the subjective-idealistic view of sensation is fused by Uznadze with an agnostic, illusionistic interpretation of perception. ...

The theory of the "set" is associated with the Machist conjectures of contemporary bourgeois psychologists who look for the motivating forces of the mind and behavior "on the other side" of the physical and psychic, in particular, with the personalism of Stern, according to whom both the body and spirit are governed by some kind of mystical "personality." Uznadze himself has acknowledged the closeness of his

conception to bourgeois psychological theories. He has held that Freud's reactionary teaching about the role of the subconscious in the mind of man finds in the "psychology of the set" an argument of substantial significance.

Instead of exposing the Freudians, Uznadze declares his solidarity with them, preaching the necessity of "perfecting" their pseudoscientific views. ...

Pavlov's reflex theory opens up the only correct means of studying an integral organism in inseparable relation to the conditions of its existence.

Uznadze completely ignored Pavlov's teaching, without reliance on which scientific psychological research is impossible. In Uznadze's summary monograph Pavlov's name is not mentioned once.

The psychological conception of Uznadze is fundamentally idealistic and anti-Pavlovian. The data collected by Uznadze's laboratory, some of which are of undoubted value and interest, can be correctly explained only by the laws of higher nervous activity discovered by I. P. Pavlov. ...

The basic task of the staff of the Uznadze Institute of Psychology of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences will have to be that of overcoming Uznadze's idealistic conception, of giving a materialist interpretation of experimental data in the light of the Pavlov teaching about the primary and secondary signaling systems, of reorganizing the entire work on the basis of the dialectical-materialist teaching about the mind.

The Russian Republic Supreme Soviet Meets

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MARCH 26 SESSION OF RUSSIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 27, p. 1. Complete text:) The second session of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet opened March 26, 1952, at 7 p.m. in the Great Palace of the Kremlin.

The session was opened by Deputy L. N. Solovyov, Chairman of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report by the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Deputy I. T. Grishin, on the check of credentials of Deputies newly elected to the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet from four electoral districts to replace departed deputies.

On the motion of Deputy F. S. Goryachev the Supreme Soviet adopted the following resolution on the Credentials Committee's report:

"The Russian Republic Supreme Soviet resolves:

"1. To approve the report of the Credentials Committee of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet.

"2. To recognize the credentials of the Deputies to the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet elected on June 10, 1951, from Chkalov Rural Electoral District No. 657; on Nov. 25, 1951, from Bulgumin Electoral District No. 689; on Dec. 23, 1951, from Pristan Electoral District No. 107, and on Feb. 24, 1952, from Klin Electoral District No. 44."

The chairman, Deputy L. N. Solovyov, reported that the following questions were scheduled for examination by the session.

1. Approval of the Russian Republic state budget for 1952. This question is submitted by the Russian Republic Council of Ministers.

2. Ratification of the decrees of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet. This question is submitted by the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet.

3. Election of the Supreme Court of the Russian Republic. This question arises because of the expiration of the term of the Supreme Court, which was elected in 1947.

On the motion of Deputy M. K. Krakhmalev the Supreme Soviet unanimously included these questions in its agenda.

The chairman then recognized Deputy I. I. Fadeyev, Russian Republic Minister of Finance, for his report on the Russian Republic state budget for 1952.

After Comrade Fadeyev's report the Supreme Soviet heard a co-report by Deputy S. P. Afanasyev, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet.

The first meeting of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet then ended.

ON RUSSIAN REPUBLIC STATE BUDGET FOR 1952.—Report by Deputy I. I. Fadeyev, Russian Republic Minister of Finance. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 27, pp. 2-3. 5700 words. Condensed text:) Comrade Deputies! The Soviet people greeted with deep satisfaction the U.S.S.R. state budget for 1952 recently approved by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. ...

Preliminary Results of Fulfillment of 1951 State Budget.—Comrade Deputies! Thanks to the constant help of the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin personally, the peoples of the Russian Federation have successfully fulfilled, and for the most important targets overfulfilled, the postwar five-year plan. ...

According to preliminary statistics the Russian Republic state budget was fulfilled 102.8% for revenue. The plan for revenue from state enterprises and economic organizations was overfulfilled.

Deductions from profits amounted to 9,325,000,000 rubles, or 111.1% of the amount called for by the budget. The plan for turnover tax revenues was fulfilled in the amount of 9,141,000,000 rubles, or 101.4%. The plan for revenue from state loans was also considerably overfulfilled, 8,805,000,000 rubles, or 108.4% of plan, being received from this source.

Expenditure on financing the economy in 1951 amounted to 10,871,000,000 rubles, or 106.2% of the planned figure. Expenditures for social and cultural measures were 37,634,000,000 rubles, 718,000,000 more than in 1950. Overhead expenses of state administrative agencies were 73,000,000 rubles less than had been planned.

As a result of this successful fulfillment of the budget, revenue exceeded outlay by 991,000,000 rubles in 1951. Such are the preliminary results of the fulfillment of last year's budget.

Russian Republic State Budget for 1952.—... The Russian Republic state budget for 1952 has been fixed by the Russian Republic Council of Ministers at 54,748,000,000 rubles for revenue and 54,716,400,000 rubles for expenditure. Revenue exceeds expenditure by 31,600,000 rubles.

Revenue of the Russian Republic State Budget for 1952.—The major part of the revenue of the Russian Republic state budget, like that of the U.S.S.R. state budget, comes from the

steadily developing socialist economy. In 1952 budget payments from state enterprises and organizations are fixed at 35,000,000,000 rubles, including 11,788,800,000 rubles in profits deductions and 7,649,000,000 rubles in turnover tax.

Revenue from profits deductions will increase by 3,450,000,000 rubles over 1951, or more than 40%. ...

Last year most Russian Republic industrial ministries fulfilled and overfulfilled their programs for reduction of unit production costs and increased profitability. This was achieved through increased labor productivity, economy of raw materials, supplies and fuel, and reduction of overhead expenses. However, the industrial ministries could reduce production costs still further and make greater accumulations if they made better use of available reserves. ...

The Russian Republic Ministries of the Food, Local and Lumber Industries incurred unproductive expenses and losses.

The Russian Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry has not yet introduced proper order into its enterprises or obtained an improvement in the use of machinery. Overexpenditure on wages was incurred in a number of enterprises in 1951. All this led to increased production costs and losses. The ministry must take measures to eliminate these shortcomings.

The work of fishing industry enterprises needs radical improvement. Enterprises of the Russian Republic Ministry of the Fishing Industry are working unsatisfactorily and incurring losses, particularly as a result of poor utilization of the fishing fleet and fishing equipment. As a result of this the ministry failed to meet its accumulations plan and budget obligations in 1951. ...

Individual finance agencies are coping poorly with their duties. ...

It must be observed that there are still enterprise managers who do not make their tax payments punctually. ... There are also managerial personnel who undercalculate the taxes to be paid. ...

The Ministry of Trade improved the work of the trade network as regards service to the population in 1951, but it has not yet eliminated many serious shortcomings. Goods are often consigned without reference to the demands of the population. Goods which are available in the warehouses are not on sale in some stores. Trade workers do not always make the necessary demands of industry, particularly of local and cooperative industry, and accept delivery of poor-quality goods. They display little initiative in seeking local sources for the goods needed in their trade network and for increasing assortment and improving quality. ...

Local industry and producers' cooperatives are increasing the output of goods for the population every year. However, many of them are not fulfilling the plan for assortment. In 1951 enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry failed to fulfill the plan for 65 types of goods and producers' cooperatives for 42 types, including furniture, household utensils and other consumers' goods. ...

Income from state loans forms a large source of revenue for the Russian Republic state budget. Receipts from this source are planned at 9,879,000,000 rubles in 1952. ...

The plan for attracting deposits into savings banks has been overfulfilled. In 1951, 2,914,000,000 rubles in new deposits were made in the republic and the number of depositors increased by 2,137,000. The successful floating of state loans and the great flow of deposits into savings banks show that the well-being of the people in our country is steadily improving.

Budget revenue for the republic from deductions from state taxes levied on the population and on collective farms has been fixed at 9,351,300,000 rubles, and from local taxes and assessments at 4,830,000,000 rubles. ...

Expenditures of Russian Republic State Budget for 1952. — Allocations for financing the national economy are set at 9,760,600,000 rubles in 1952, and allocations for financing social and cultural services at 39,353,300,000 rubles. Thus almost 90% of the republic budget is directed to these two purposes.

Financing of the National Economy. — The allocations for financing the economy are distributed as follows: it is planned to allocate 1,172,000,000 rubles for financing republic and local industry, 2,927,200,000 rubles for developing agriculture and forestry, 3,356,500,000 rubles for housing and municipal

economy and 2,304,900,000 rubles for other branches of the economy.

Most of the funds set aside for financing the economy are being invested in capital construction. The planned capital investment in the republic and local economy in 1952 is 6,038,200,000 rubles, of which 4,309,000,000 rubles is to come from the budget and 1,729,200,000 from the resources of economic [industrial, agricultural and transport] agencies. ...

It is essential to deal separately with the work of municipal transportation. Considerable sums have been allocated for its development since the war, and with these funds streetcar and trolley bus lines have been restored and built in 18 cities of the republic. By the end of 1950 the total length of trolley bus lines was 2.3 times as great as in 1940 and the number of buses and taxis had increased almost fivefold. In 1951 transportation of passengers by trolley bus increased 20% over 1950, and bus and taxi transportation 30% and 34% respectively.

It must however be stated that though the municipal transportation plan was overfulfilled by the republic as a whole, the 1951 plan was not fulfilled by individual types of transportation in certain cities. ...

At the last session of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory work on construction of local irrigation systems. This work has improved little in 1951. The Chief Water Resources Administration did not fulfill its construction plan. In 1952 this administration must organize its work so as to ensure fulfillment of the plan.

Expenditures on Social and Cultural Services. — ... The appropriations for public education under the republic budget are fixed at 22,089,000,000 rubles.

Large sums are being spent to maintain elementary, seven-year and secondary schools. A total of 11,835,000,000 rubles will be spent for this purpose in 1952. ...

Appropriations for maintaining technical schools and higher educational institutions have been set at 2,681,000,000 rubles. ...

Appropriations for the maintenance of kindergartens and children's homes amount to 3,410,000,000 rubles. ...

Libraries have been allotted 134,000,000 rubles for the purchase of books. ...

The Ministry of Education, as well as other ministries and local Soviets, must use the funds allotted for education thriftily and to the best advantage of our socialist homeland.

In 1951 the Ministry of Education and its local institutions did not always satisfy these demands. Inspections conducted by financial agencies showed that educational institutions spent more than 24,000,000 rubles of state funds incorrectly.

The state motion picture network will expand in 1952. Last year the Russian Republic Ministry of Cinematography failed to ensure the regular showing of films in a number of localities and did not exercise adequate supervision over the financial and economic work of motion picture theaters. The ministry must eliminate these shortcomings.

The republic budget allots large sums for scientific research work. Appropriations for science in 1952 are set at 467,000,000 rubles.

Public health work is allotted 12,127,000,000 rubles under the 1952 budget. ...

Expenditures on social insurance are fixed at 5,008,700,000 rubles, and 417,500,000 rubles are allotted for assistance to invalids of the great patriotic war. ...

Expenditure on Maintenance of State Administrative Agencies. — Expenditures on maintenance of state administrative agencies are set at 4,951,200,000 rubles.

In accordance with a government decree measures were taken in 1951 to improve the work of state administrative agencies in the republic and to reduce the expense of maintaining them. It is necessary to note, however, that violations of financial discipline are still committed in expending funds for maintaining the administrative apparatus. ...

In 1951 the control and inspection apparatus of the Ministry of Finance conducted a large number of audits of the fulfillment of local budgets and checked on many budgetary agencies, economic organizations and enterprises. It is necessary to ensure further improvement of control and inspection work by financial agencies. In conducting audits workers in these agencies must not only disclose violations of financial dis-

cipline but also strive for total elimination of the shortcomings discovered.

At the same time the work of internal departmental financial ministries do not see to the exercise of this control. ...

Autonomous Republic and Local Budgets for 1952. — ... The total volume of these budgets is fixed by the Russian Republic Council of Ministers at 41,592,000,000 rubles for 1952.

The budgets of individual territories, provinces and cities subordinated to the republics and autonomous republics are submitted for approval in the following amounts (in thousands of rubles):

Altai T.	750,389	Omsk	133,712
Krasnodar T.	1,006,769	Omsk P.	384,444
Sochi	45,559	Orel P.	456,581
Krasnoyarsk	97,536	Penza P.	463,113
Krasnoyarsk T.	707,384	Pskov P.	261,135
Maritime T.	409,433	Rostov-on-Don	223,678
Stavropol T.	567,894	Rostov P.	751,111
Khabarovsk T.	775,987	Ryazan P.	586,509
Amur P.	271,042	Saratov	189,941
Archangel P.	481,195	Saratov P.	583,556
Astrakhan P.	263,401	Sakhalin P.	430,155
Bryansk P.	461,536	Sverdlovsk	282,603
Velikiye-Luki P.	279,095	Sverdlovsk P.	999,040
Vladimir P.	464,354	Smolensk P.	483,414
Vologda P.	525,231	Stalingrad	206,895
Voronezh P.	861,276	Stalingrad P.	477,124
Gorky	309,721	Tambov P.	501,327
Gorky P.	759,387	Tomsk P.	290,818
Grozny P.	234,566	Tuva Autonomous P.	125,034
Ivanovo P.	528,373	Tula P.	492,168
Irkutsk P.	531,826	Tyumen P.	476,826
Kaliningrad P.	268,623	Ulyanovsk P.	366,032
Kalinin P.	611,143	Chelyabinsk	183,698
Kaluga P.	368,708	Chelyabinsk P.	639,219
Kemerovo P.	685,283	Chita P.	368,675
Kirov P.	696,715	Chkalov P.	581,811
Kostroma P.	364,929	Yaroslavl P.	541,920
Crimea P.	384,751	Tatar A.S.S.R.	955,739
Sevastopol	93,808	(including Kazan	177,395
Kuibyshev	256,156	Bashkir A.S.S.R.	940,547
Kuibyshev P.	435,430	including Ufa	78,415
Kurgan P.	339,267	Dagestan A.S.S.R.	410,550
Kursk P.	703,701	Buryat-Mongolian	
Leningrad	1,842,625	A.S.S.R.	255,236
Leningrad P.	523,509	Kabardinian A.S.S.R.	159,819
Molotov	181,327	Komi A.S.S.R.	244,054
Molotov P.	727,638	Mari A.S.S.R.	238,292
Moscow	3,351,389	Mordvinian A.S.S.R.	338,891
Moscow P.	1,779,225	North Ossetian	
Murmansk P.	242,978	A.S.S.R.	205,908
Novgorod P.	314,253	Udmurt A.S.S.R.	438,225
Novosibirsk	223,737	Chuvash A.S.S.R.	342,119
Novosibirsk P.	445,393	Yakut A.S.S.R.	411,840

[P.—Province, T.—Territory, A.S.S.R.—Autonomous Republic.]

... Comrade Deputies! The Russian Republic state budget for 1952 wholly answers the tremendous tasks facing our republic. All possible measures must be taken to fulfill and overfulfill the revenue plan, to provide the funds necessary for all measures aimed at developing the national economy and culture and to follow steadfastly a strict regime of economy in the expenditure of state funds. ...

CO-REPORT BY DEPUTY S. P. AFANASYEV, CHAIRMAN OF BUDGET COMMITTEE OF RUSSIAN REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 27, p. 3. 4800 words. Excerpts:) ... The budget committee proposes that the Russian Republic state budget be approved in the amount fixed by the Council of Ministers, as amended. ...

It is proposed to increase budget revenue by a total of 88,700,000 rubles. ...

It is proposed to increase budget expenditures by a total of 218,000 rubles.

It is proposed to allocate the additional resources of approximately 88,500,000 rubles thus revealed to increasing the excess of revenue over expenditures in the Russian Republic state budget.

Certain ministries and a number of province Soviet executive committees and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers have appealed to the budget committee to increase allocations for specific purposes. The budget committee has examined these applications and considers that it is not expedient to increase budget outlays. ...

At the previous Supreme Soviet session the budget committee drew the attention of the Russian Republic State Planning Committee to the need for intensifying control over the quality of planning in ministries and chief administrations. However, no appreciable improvement has yet been achieved by the State Planning Committee in this work. ...

Construction organizations of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry worked unsatisfactorily in 1951. They fulfilled the plan for construction and installation work only 77.7% and increased construction costs 3,700,000 rubles. Supplies and funds were not concentrated on the most important construction projects, and plans and estimates were not punctually drawn up. All this increased construction time and hindered the utilization of new plant capacity.

At the previous Supreme Soviet session the budget committee drew attention to a number of serious shortcomings in the work of construction organizations of the Ministry of Housing and Public Construction. However, the officials of this ministry did not draw the appropriate conclusions from this criticism. In 1951 half of the ministry's trusts did not fulfill their plan and allowed considerable increase in construction costs. ...

DISCUSSION OF REPORT ON RUSSIAN REPUBLIC STATE BUDGET FOR 1952. (Izvestia, March 28-29, pp. 2-4; March 30, pp. 3-4. 37,000 words. Excerpts:) Deputy N. I. Bobrovnikov.—Permit me to report to the Supreme Soviet that the 1951 budget of the city of Moscow has been successfully fulfilled. The 1952 Moscow budget provides fully for financing the further development and reconstruction of the municipal economy and the implementation of social and cultural measures. About 90% of Moscow's budget will be made up of its own revenue. ...

To improve the utilization of truck transportation the Moscow Soviet has enlarged the small truck bases under the city's borough executive committees and has organized transportation offices in all boroughs of the city. In recent years the borough transportation offices have more than doubled the volume of shipments, and unit costs have dropped 21%. ...

Carrying out a decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, the Moscow Soviet at the end of 1950 organized centralized delivery of brick to all construction projects in Moscow. This made it possible to release 800 vehicles out of the 1200 previously engaged in transporting brick, many of which had been idle while waiting for loads. We must apply the experience of centralized transportation of brick on a wide scale in other cities of the republic also. ...

In 1951 Muscovites received 735,000 square meters of new housing space. This is nearly twice the 1940 level of housing construction. The volume of building will increase still further this year. Considerable successes have been scored in cultural and welfare construction also. In 1951, 24 schools and 58 kindergartens and nurseries were built and put into service. This year 27 large schools and 65 kindergartens and nurseries will be built in Moscow. ...

During 1952 and 1953 the work of installing gas facilities in Moscow apartments will be completed. ...

Deputy S. V. Shevchenko.—... The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry is not showing due concern for the development of the local building materials industry in the Altai Territory. Repeated petitions from the territory for the construction of new brick and lime kilns, the mechanization of production and the expansion of existing capacity have not met with proper support and response from the ministry. ... We request that the Russian Republic Council of Ministers examine our proposals for improving and further developing the building materials industry in the Altai Territory.

The highway and bridge facilities of the Altai Territory are not adequate to the growing needs of the economy. The Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Chief Highway Administration is not doing anything to organize the two road machinery stations which the government has given permission to set up this year. ...

Deputy V. A. Prokofyev.—In 1951 enterprises of the fishing industry in Murmansk Province fulfilled the annual plan ahead of schedule and produced more than 1,000,000 poods of fish in excess of plan. In spite of storms and the long polar night the Murmansk fishermen are successfully coping with this year's plan. Along with the trawler fleet, the Murmansk herring fleet, created on Comrade Stalin's instructions and supplied with first-class Soviet-made equipment, has developed new fishing grounds in the North Atlantic and last year increased the high-seas herring catch to 3.5 times the 1950 level.

The Party and government are devoting much attention to housing and cultural and welfare construction in the Arctic regions. ... In 1951 construction workers in the province put into service 2.2 times as much housing space as in 1940.

At the request of province organizations the Russian Republic government has aided us a great deal by passing a decree on measures for the further development of local industry. More than 1,000,000 rubles will have to be put into capital investment in the next three years in order to carry out the measures framed by the government. ...

I ask the Russian Republic Council of Ministers to examine the question of speeding up the construction of a number of local and cooperative industry enterprises in Murmansk Province. ...

Deputy Z. V. Panev.—... Gross output of enterprises of the Komi Republic is at 3.6 times the prewar level. ... Last year the principal lumbering enterprises of the republic felled and hauled 775,000 cubic meters more timber than in 1950. Local and cooperative industry is now producing nearly three times as much as in 1940. ...

Housing and public utility construction in Syktykvar, the capital of the republic, and particularly in the newly developed cities of Vorkuta, Pechora and Ukhta in the Far North, is still lagging behind the growth of industry and of the urban population.

Syktykvar has been short of electricity for a number of years. I request the Russian Republic Council of Ministers to extend substantial assistance in developing housing and public utilities in the cities of the Komi Republic.

Deputy G. G. Shchegolev.—... In 1951 the collective and state farms of Ryazan Province...completed the plan for deliveries of grain, potatoes, wool, hay, butter and grass seed ahead of schedule and delivered to the state more agricultural products than in 1940 or in any of the postwar years to date. In 1951 the province supplied the capital of our motherland, Moscow, with 48,000 tons more milk than in 1950. ...

During the last three years the collective farms of Ryazan Province have increased their communal livestock as follows: cattle 45.6% (including cows 101.6%), pigs 284% (including sows 271%), sheep 104% and poultry 650%. ...

Capital investments in the city of Ryazan alone have increased ten times in comparison with the first years of the postwar five-year plan. During the past two years more than 50,000 square meters of housing has been put into service in Ryazan. ...

Deputy V. N. Shkurova.—... In 1951 Penza Province industry exceeded the prewar gross output level and gave the country 16.6% more production than in 1950. ...

At the same time, our province is in need of serious help, especially from the Ministries of Education and Public Health. These ministries are not paying due attention to the construction of schools, clubs and hospitals, or supplying their new construction projects properly with building materials and transportation. We wish that the Ministry of Education would study the needs of the province as regards school construction more thoroughly and distribute funds with strict regard for the actual need. ...

Deputy Ye. G. Khakhalina.—In 1951 alone 415,000 square meters of housing were put into service in Leningrad and

Leningrad Province, including 145,000 square meters in the province. ...

We ask the U.S.S.R. Ministries of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry, the Meat and Dairy Industry and Power Plants to take the necessary steps to fulfill the plan for school construction in Leningrad Province. ...

A number of industrial ministries (the Ministries of the Food, Paper and Wood Processing, Oil and Chemical Industries, and of Nonferrous Metallurgy), which do a great deal of building in our province, are paying little attention to establishing medical and children's institutions for the workers in their enterprises. The funds allocated by the government for this purpose are not being used.

We expect the Ministers—Comrades Voronov, Sivolap, Baibakov, Lomako and Tikhomirov—to call the attention of their enterprise managers to the need for unfailing fulfillment of the plan for constructing medical and children's institutions. ...

Deputy A. N. Kurshev.—... The Russian Republic Ministry of Highway Transport overfulfilled the 1951 plan for all types of transportation. Three times the 1940 volume of freight was hauled...and 29% more passengers were carried than in 1950. At present the populations of more than 300 cities enjoy bus service, and the total distance covered by road transportation is 2.5 times what it was before the war. Taxi service has been organized in 233 cities of the republic.

In 1950, by government decree, a direct bus service was inaugurated along the Moscow-Simferopol highway. ... The ministry is taking steps to organize intercity bus services along other main highways of the republic. ...

In accordance with a government decree, centralized distribution of brick from 37 factories in 12 cities of the Russian Republic was organized beginning Feb. 1, 1952. In 1952, 3,400,000 tons, or about a billion bricks, will be hauled. The first months of work have shown the great effectiveness of this measure. In the 12 cities in which centralized distribution has been inaugurated savings of about 25,000,000 rubles a year will be made.

The Ministry of Highway Transport is taking all possible measures to extend centralized freight distribution in the republic's cities. It is intended to transport not only brick, but also other bulk goods such as coal, oil products, peat, etc., on a centralized basis. It is essential that province and territory executive committees and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers give all possible aid to ministries' motor transport organizations in solving this problem. ...

Highways are of great importance to normal operation of motor transport. However, they are not properly maintained everywhere. This leads to a considerable drop in the coefficient of truck utilization and to an increase in the unit cost of motor transport. At the same time funds set aside for road construction in 1951 have not been used in certain provinces. ...

Comrade Deputies! There are many serious shortcomings in the Ministry of Highway Transport's work. The ministry does not yet fully satisfy the needs of provinces, territories and autonomous republics for improved passenger and freight transport, and failures to adhere to bus timetables and instances of poor service to the public still occur. Deputies' criticisms of the Ministry of Highway Transport will be taken into account. ...

Speech by Russian Republic Minister of the Food Industry V. N. Sokolov.—... The district food industry, established during the last few years, has grown considerably. At present it produces more than 100 different food products. In 1952 the Russian Federation's district food industry is to produce 2,500,000,000 rubles' worth of food products, and also start producing new items.

Favorable conditions for further development of the district food industry have been created. This year, in accordance with a U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' decree, up to 60% of the accumulations by the district's industry are allocated to organization of new district food combines and expansion of existing ones. In other words, district industrial enterprises can, from their profits, devote to further development of their production as much as the total capital investment in the food industry under republic and province authority.

The ministry is obliged to support by all possible means local Soviet initiative in organizing specialized district food enterprises, particularly in cities of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. Since the food industry does not have enough large enterprises here, confectionery, macaroni products, canned goods, beer and even mineral water have so far been imported into these areas from other provinces. ...

Establishment of a raw material base for the district's food industry is a serious problem. It is known that in addition to basic raw materials supplied to the district on a centralized basis (for example, sugar for confectionery and barley for beer), the food industry also needs considerable quantities of auxiliary raw materials: fruit and berry ingredients, honey, juices and others. It is, of course, incorrect to import these raw materials for district industry on a centralized basis. It is essential to set up local raw material bases for district food combines—orchards, gardens for berry crops and vegetable farms—which will increase the variety of food products produced by district industry and improve their quality as well. ...

Speech by Deputy N. E. Proshunin.—... Taking into account the rich natural gas deposits discovered in the Stavropol area, we ask the Russian Republic Council of Ministers to decide the question of allocating funds to start installing gas in the territory center this year. The use of gas in industry and for the working people's domestic requirements will, to a considerable extent, save Stavropol the necessity of importing liquid and solid fuel.

In view of the acute shortage of building materials in the territory we place the problem of speeding construction of the Georgievsk brick plant before the Russian Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. ...

Speech by Deputy I. S. Pankin.—... With completion of the Volga-Don Navigation Canal and the irrigation installations, province collective and state farms will have 150,000 hectares of irrigated land and 1,000,000 hectares of watered land, while with completion of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station the total irrigated land area in the province will be 600,000 hectares and the total watered land area more than 3,000,000 hectares. Province agriculture will be completely electrified.

Comrade Deputies! I wish to raise a number of questions, solution of which requires the assistance of republic ministries and departments. It must be noted that some ministries and departments gave us insufficient aid in 1951. The Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Central Highway Administration gave particularly poor assistance, failing to ensure timely delivery of lumber, metals and other materials for the construction of bridges moved from the flood zone of the Volga-Don Navigation Canal. The Russian Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry is slow in planning the Kalach, Kamyshin and Frolovo brick plants. The Russian Republic Ministry of Public Health is also giving insufficient assistance in equipping the province hospitals and other medical establishments. ...

Speech by Russian Republic Minister of Local Industry P. P. Popovich.—... In 1952 output of a number of consumers' goods will be increased considerably. In particular, enameled ironware production will be 3.5 times as high as last year, and output of radios and household refrigerators will be almost trebled. Output of bedsteads, children's bicycles, galvanized ware, knives and forks, phonographs and many other goods will increase sharply. In 1952 Russian Republic local industry enterprises will produce 700,000,000 rubles' worth of consumers' goods more than in 1951. Moreover, the increase in consumers' goods output will result mainly from extension of the assortment of goods in wide demand.

Attaching great importance to the service trades, the ministry intends to expand the service trade network by 1000 additional workshops in 1952. A considerable proportion of these will be housed in specially constructed buildings. ...

Considerable appropriations have been made for local industry under the national economic plan. In addition, 60% of the accumulations of district industry are to be used for developing that industry. ...

Comrade Deputies! The criticisms of shortcomings in the work of local industry made by Deputy Fadeyev, Minister of Finance, and Deputy Afanasyev, Chairman of the Budget Com-

mittee, were correct. ... The ministry will take these criticisms into consideration and take measures to eliminate them. ...

Deputy A. G. Valiullina.—... The Tatar Autonomous Republic's oil industry has undergone further development. Output has more than trebled in two and a half years. Tatar oil workers fulfilled the obligations undertaken in their letter to Comrade Stalin ahead of schedule and gave the country 11.2% more oil than was provided for by the plan. ...

In connection with the construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station and reservoir a great deal of work must be done in resettling various localities and carrying out protective measures around the cities of Kazan and Zelenodolsk. Tens of thousands of houses and public buildings must be moved. The district center of Kuibyshev (formerly Spassk) must be moved entire to a new site. Part of this work will be carried out in 1952. The scale and speed of the task demand that the construction trusts specially set up to perform it be technically well equipped. However, the Ministries of Public Utilities and Housing and Public Construction and the Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Chief Rural and Collective Farm Construction Administration have not yet made a real start on setting up a material and technical base for these trusts. ...

We ask the Russian Republic government to expand construction of schools, and in particular to allot funds this year for construction of a secondary school in Arsk. ...

Deputy D. F. Sitnyansky.—... The city of Omsk fulfilled the 1951 plan 102.7%, increasing production 17.2% over 1950. Industry under city jurisdiction also had a successful year. ...

In 1951, 145 apartment buildings with a total area of 33,000 square meters of housing space were built, as well as 815 private houses. About 200,000 square meters of streets, squares and sidewalks were asphalted—i.e., more than during the three previous years taken together. ...

However, a number of vitally important questions are being settled slowly, especially the question of construction of a bridge over the Irtysh River. ...

Deputy G. G. Oputin.—Molotov Province industry fulfilled the 1951 gross output plan 102%, increasing production 12% over 1950. ...

However, the Russian Republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry is carrying out geological prospecting work to discover clay and sand deposits very slowly. It is essential that the ministry should finish this task in 1952. ...

Deputy A. F. Truskov.—Local, state and cooperative industry of Irkutsk Province produced almost two and a half times as much in 1951 as in 1940. During the first postwar Stalinist five-year plan new enterprises grew up in the province, new products were made and the level of mechanization increased. But the rate of development of local and cooperative industry no longer satisfies the economy of the province. ...

The Ministry of Local Industry, in our opinion, is not sufficiently well acquainted with the raw material resources and production potentialities of the province and is taking a timid approach to the wide development of its production. During the past ten years not one of its leading officials—neither the Minister nor the Deputy Ministers—has come to our province; only the director of one of the chief administrations spent three days in Irkutsk in March, 1952, and that at our request. The ministry is not helping the province to develop output of bricks in district industrial combines, although all the districts in the province are short of bricks. Nor is it providing the province local industry administration with equipment and transportation for the mechanization of lumbering. As a result local industry enterprises are not receiving enough raw material for the woodworking, furniture and other industries. The same situation can be seen in the state food industry and in industry under the jurisdiction of the All-Russian Council of Producers' Cooperatives. ...

The republic Ministries of Public Utilities and Housing and Public Construction must afford us practical help in developing our municipal economy. ...

Russian Republic Minister of Trade A. V. Kurtov.—... As early as 1949 the Russian Republic trade network reached the prewar level, and its development has continued since. In 1951 alone about 4000 state and cooperative stores were opened on the territory of the Russian Federation. ...

However, not all local and cooperative industry enterprises are completely fulfilling their obligations for delivery of consumers' goods to the trade enterprises. In 1951 the plan for delivery of consumers' goods was fulfilled only 95.8% by producers' cooperatives and only 80.7% by lumbering cooperatives. ...

The production of consumers' goods from local raw materials is inadequately organized in a number of districts of Siberia and the Far East. ...

Deputy V. A. Maslov.—... Last year afforestation was carried out over an area of 45,000 hectares in Voronezh Province, and irrigation was introduced over 13,500 hectares. A total area of 36,000 hectares is now under irrigation. ...

Province industry fulfilled the 1951 output plan as a whole, but such enterprises as the locomotive repair shops, the Telman car repair shops, the bridge-building shops and others failed to fulfill the plan. ...

Russian Republic Minister of Education I. A. Kairov.—... The draft budget for 1952 provides for the allocation of 18,300,000,000 rubles for education, a sum equal to 33.4% of the whole republic budget and greater than the appropriations for the Ministry of Education in previous years. ...

The expansion of seven-year and secondary schools is confirmed by the following figures: last year 10,283 seven-year schools were opened in the Russian Republic, of which 8501 were in rural areas, and 1838 secondary schools were opened, 958 in rural areas. The number of pupils in the fifth to seventh grades increased 150% and the number in the eighth to ninth grades 125%. ...

Nevertheless the plan for school construction is not being fulfilled everywhere. The main reason for this failure, apart from unsatisfactory work by agencies of the Ministry of Education, is poor work by a number of construction trusts and organizations of the Russian Republic Ministry of Housing and Public Construction and the Chief Rural and Collective Farm Construction Administration, which carry out the actual building of schools. ...

I support the proposals of the Deputies who have urged that schools constructed by the industrial ministries should be included in the plan. The industrial ministries do much to help in school construction. They build more schools than the Ministry of Education. At the same time it must be observed that the Ministries of the Coal Industry, Nonferrous Metallurgy and State Farms did not include in their 1952 construction plans a number of schools construction of which has not been completed under the 1951 plan. ...

Deputy V. F. Zemlyanichenko.—... The buildings of certain cultural-enlightenment institutions do not meet the necessary standards. We ask the Russian Republic Council of Ministers to examine the question of constructing a new building for the drama theater, of rebuilding and enlarging the Metallurgists' Stadium, the largest in the city, and of building a House of Science and Technology in Sverdlovsk. ...

Russian Republic Minister of the Lumber Industry A. V. Kudryavtsev.—... In 1951 the Russian Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry fulfilled the gross output plan, producing 17% more than in 1950. The annual plan for output of sawn lumber, broad-gauge railroad ties and furniture was also fulfilled. In 1951, 31% more timber was felled and 24% more hauled than in 1950.

Two and a half times as much commercial lumber was hauled as in 1940, and lumber hauled was 62.2% mechanized. ...

Staffing of lumbering enterprises with permanent workers lags behind the increase in mechanization, and as a result employment of seasonal workers continues to be of great importance. In 1951 the ministry's lumbering enterprises carried out 75% of the total hauling work with their own personnel and the remaining 25% with seasonal workers. ...

The ministry is taking steps to improve utilization of machinery, increase the number of permanent workers in lumbering enterprises and raise labor productivity. ...

We consider it essential to consider once more the expediency of re-examining the number of different organizations engaged in lumbering in the central provinces, with a view to transferring all lumbering work to the principal lumbering organizations—the Ministry of the Lumber Industry and the Ministry of the Local Fuel Industry—charging them also with

the responsibility of meeting the intraprovince lumber requirements of other ministries and departments and of local consumers. ...

Comrade Deputies! The 1952 plan provides for the further development of the lumber industry, an increase in its output and an improvement in quality. Hauling of commercial lumber is to increase 11% over 1951. On the basis of complex mechanization and new technology labor productivity in lumber camps is to increase 13.6% and unit costs are to be reduced 10.5%. Output of packing materials is to increase 23% and of prefabricated housing 170%.

The work of the Russian Republic Ministry of the Lumber Industry was subjected to completely justified criticism in the speech of Deputy Fadeyev, Russian Republic Minister of Finance. The Ministry of the Lumber Industry will draw the appropriate conclusions from this criticism and take steps to eliminate its shortcomings. ...

Deputy K. A. Krasilnikov.—... The industry of Kostroma Province fulfilled the 1951 gross output plan 100.1%, producing 15% more than in 1950. Local and cooperative industry overfulfilled the plan. Capital investment was almost twice as great as in 1950. ...

We ask that appropriations for housing construction in the city of Kostroma be increased in 1952, and also that additional funds be allocated for asphaltting streets and squares, for electrification and for improvement of the water supply. ...

Deputy N. A. Stovakov.—... In Saratov and Saratov Province new branches of industry—the oil and gas industries—are developing rapidly. On the initiative of Comrade Stalin the Saratov-Moscow gas pipeline was built in a short period of time. Gas from Saratov is now supplied uninterruptedly to the capital of our motherland. ...

The government is allocating large sums and great amounts of material for housing construction, but enterprises and construction organizations are not yet fulfilling the housing plan, and local Soviets have not established proper control over the full utilization of the funds allotted. As a result the 1951 plan for housing construction by the all-Union ministries was not fulfilled in Saratov. ...

The Ministry of the Building Materials Industry intended to build a second silicate brick plant in Saratov, but work on it has not yet been started. We ask the ministry to pay more attention to developing existing enterprises and constructing new ones. ...

Chairman of Russian Republic Council of Ministers Deputy B. N. Chernousov.—... Last year republic and local industry overfulfilled the planned targets for reducing unit production costs and saved about 500,000,000 rubles in excess of plan. But if all enterprises and organizations of the republic had fulfilled the plan for reducing unit costs we would have obtained additional savings of more than 400,000,000 rubles. ...

Last year local industry fulfilled the output plan as a whole but failed to meet targets for 47 kinds of goods; producers' cooperatives did not fulfill the plan for 40 kinds. In their drive to increase gross output many enterprises produce goods which are of secondary importance or for which there is no demand. ...

This year local and cooperative industry in the republic must considerably increase output of consumers' goods. Production of such items as furniture, kitchenware and woven textiles is to increase 20% to 30% in 1952. ... Wider use must be made of the waste products of Union and republic enterprises for this purpose. ...

Development of water resources is being carried out on a considerable scale in the Central Black Earth provinces. The water resources administrations and province organizations, particularly in Kursk, Orel, Voronezh, Tambov, Rostov and a number of other provinces, must ensure punctual preparation of the whole irrigation system and of hydrotechnical installations, improving organization of the participation of collective farmers in this work and training the necessary cadres to ensure fulfillment of all plans for developing water resources. ...

This year the head of cattle on collective farms is to increase 13%, the number of pigs 25% and the number of sheep and goats 18%. For this purpose it is essential to pay special

Machine Building and Sports Concern the Y.C.L.

EIGHTH PLENARY SESSION OF YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 12, p. 2. Complete text:) The eighth plenary session of the Young Communist League Central Committee, held recently, discussed the following questions: "Work of the Y.C.L. organizations in enterprises of the machine-building industry," "Y.C.L. organizations' physical culture and sports work among youth" and "Results of the session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth."

The plenary session also dealt with organizational questions.

A report on the first question was made by Comrade N. A. Mikhailov, Secretary of the Y.C.L. Central Committee. The speaker and participants in the session stressed the great importance of the machine-building industry in the Soviet Union's economy. Y.C.L. members and youth generally are taking active part in socialist competition for fulfilling the tasks facing Soviet machine building.

However, the report and speeches at the session also took note of serious shortcomings in the work of Y.C.L. organizations in the machine-building industry. Many Y.C.L. organizations do not do enough to develop socialist competition among young machine builders. Sufficient attention is not paid to educating youth in the spirit of strict observance of labor discipline.

The session laid down as a most important task of the Y.C.L. organizations in machine-building enterprises that they should further intensify the work of organizing youth to fight for new advances in Soviet machine building.

The session instructed Y.C.L. organizations in machine-building enterprises, district committees, city committees, region [okrug] committees, province committees, territory committees and Y.C.L. central committees of Union republics to eliminate the serious weaknesses in development of socialist competition, to strive to enlist all youth in such competition, to see that the pledges of young workers fully correspond to the tasks confronting the given enterprise and to aim not only at fulfillment and overfulfillment of the workers' production quotas, the shift assignments and the monthly goals, but also at comprehensive improvement in quality of output.

The session charged the Y.C.L. organizations of the enterprises and Y.C.L. executive bodies with working more actively to spread outstanding work methods in the drives for excellent fulfillment of each production operation, for high-speed metal-working methods and for economizing metal. Every support must be given to the patriotic striving of Y.C.L. members and young people generally for high-quality work and pre-schedule fulfillment of orders for the great Stalinist construction projects of communism.

The Y.C.L. organizations must pay more heed to the education of youth in the spirit of strict observance of labor discipline and must patiently and persistently inculcate a socialist attitude to labor in every young worker.

The session devoted much attention to the general education and production-and-technical training of young people. It directed Y.C.L. organizations to promote in every way a further rise in the cultural and technical level of young people and to extend greater assistance to public education agencies in improving the functioning of schools for young working people.

The session directed the Y.C.L. organizations of machine-building enterprises to see to further improvement in ideological-educational and organizational work, to put an end to the shortcomings in the organization of political education, to devote themselves constantly to increasing the Y.C.L. membership, seeking to enroll all advanced young people in the Y.C.L.

It is the function of the Y.C.L. executive bodies to provide concrete guidance to the Y.C.L. organizations in machine-

building enterprises, to achieve improvement in the work of the Y.C.L. units in the shops. It is the duty of Y.C.L. bodies to display more concern for the selection, training and instruction of secretaries of Y.C.L. units in machine-building enterprises, to hear reports from them regularly and to convoke them for instruction and for exchanges of experience.

A report on "Y.C.L. organizations' physical culture and sports work among youth" was made by Comrade A. M. Shelepin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League.

The speaker and participants in the session noted that all the conditions have been established in our country for successful physical training of the working people. The physical culture movement in the U.S.S.R. has become a genuinely mass, nationwide movement. Soviet athletes have broken many world and European records.

While noting the active Y.C.L. participation in all work connected with development of physical culture and sports, the speaker and participants in the session nevertheless criticized serious shortcomings in this matter. Many Y.C.L. organizations and executive Y.C.L. bodies give insufficient assistance to the physical culture committee and the public sports societies in mass physical culture and sports work among working youth, collective farm youth and students. Insufficient attention is paid to bettering sports accomplishments, to training outstanding athletes and masters of sports among young people. Many sports records and achievements are being improved only slowly. Shortcomings in the Y.C.L. organizations' physical culture and sports work among youth are due to underestimation of this important matter on the part of some district, city, province and territory committees of the Y.C.L. and central committees of the Y.C.L. of Union republics.

The session decided that, together with physical culture organizations and the trade unions, the province and territory Y.C.L. committees and the Y.C.L. organizations of the Union republics should concern themselves with attaining further advances in the mass physical culture movement, enlisting broad strata of the young people in it, raising sports standards and, on this basis, winning world supremacy for Soviet athletes in the leading branches of sports in the near future.

The primary Y.C.L. units and Y.C.L. executive bodies must aim to see that Y.C.L. members and the majority of youth engage regularly in physical culture activities and sports and meet the tests for the Ready-for-Labor-and-Defense badges.

Province and territory committees and the central committees of Y.C.L. organizations of the Union republics were instructed to improve their direction of the Y.C.L. organizations' work in the physical training of youth and systematically discuss problems of physical culture and sports work.

A report on "Results of the session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth" was delivered at the plenary session by Comrade B. I. Kochemasov, Secretary of the Y.C.L. Central Committee.

The Y.C.L. Central Committee plenary session approved the decisions of the Copenhagen session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. The plenary session charged the bureau of the Y.C.L. Central Committee and the province and territory committees and central committees of Union republics with continuing the work for further strengthening unity of the democratic youth of the world, promoting fulfillment of the decisions of the World Federation's executive committee session designed to bring youth more actively into the struggle against the menace of a new war, the struggle for peace and cooperation among peoples.

Amid tremendous enthusiasm the participants in the plenary session adopted a message of greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

Tackling Weaknesses in Sports

A QUESTION THE PRESIDIUM DID NOT ANSWER. (By Staff Correspondent D. Novoplyansky. Komsomolskaya pravda, March 28, p. 2. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—This was one of the many notes handed up to the presidium during the three-day session of the republic's physical culture *aktiv*. Written on a sheet of scratch paper were these words: "Be so kind as to tell us how many jobs a sports instructor may hold at one time." The note was read first by the principal speaker, Comrade Mukhambetalin, Chairman of the Kazakhstan Republic Committee on Physical Culture and Sports. Then it was passed on to Comrade Ivanov, Vice-Chairman of the All-Soviet Committee on Physical Culture.

What the authors of the note had in mind was quite obvious. The conceit and avarice of some athletes were mentioned at the meeting. Speakers said that some instructors set a bad example for young people. Instructors Meshchersky, Yorshov and Mullayev each held four or five jobs.

The participants in the session spoke, with complete justification, of the poor state of the ideological and political education of instructors and athletes. During the past year the prizefighter Titov belonged to two different sports societies, the basketball player Ivanov to three, the weight lifter Kuznetsov to four, and track and field athlete Gavrilov to six. Nor are these rare instances. At the first republic sports meet of rural youth last autumn, factory workers played on the Alma-Ata, Semipalatinsk and Dzhambul Province teams in place of collective farmers, and students in place of tractor drivers. The young athletes were provided with spurious documents and fictitious membership cards of the Kolkhozshy [Collective Farmers'] Athletic Club. The republic committee on physical culture and sports acted as if it did not know this. Only after three months did it issue a directive on this point, a quite easygoing directive.

"This directive did not put an end to, but rather encouraged cheating," said Comrade Adishev, Chairman of the Central Council of the Kolkhozshy Athletic Club. "Not long ago, the same story was repeated at the republic competition of rural skiers."

Kazakhstan's leading athletes work little and poorly with talented youth. The accomplishments of track and field athletes, swimmers, cross-country skiers and soccer players are not as good as they should be. This is in great measure due to the neglect of ideological and political work.

Recently nine trade union athletic societies held a republic conference to report on activities and hold elections. The heads of seven societies were relieved of their duties on the grounds that they had not justified their trust. They were drunkards and squandered trade union funds. The republic committee on physical culture and sports was unwilling to take note of their immoral conduct, did not concern itself with the correct selection and training of personnel, and paid no attention to criticism.

Additional evidence of this was the report of the chairman of the republic committee at the session of the physical culture *aktiv*. Comrade Mukhambetalin put questions of ideological and political education in last place. He mentioned a few casual facts and promptly turned to citing figures. His assistant, Comrade Golovin, who followed him, likewise did not touch on this important question. Comrade Golovin has been working a long time at the republic physical culture institute. Consequently, he is directly responsible for deficiencies in the education of young [sports] specialists; but he denied them in the face of the facts.

The authors of the note addressed to the presidium were asking the leaders to state their attitude to instances of avarice and of pursuit of easy money. They were entirely justified in addressing themselves to Comrade Ivanov. They were quite right to think that it was about time the all-Soviet committee dealt with the mercenary preoccupation of some physical culture instructors, which was having a negative influence on the training of young athletes.

The participants in the meeting convincingly criticized the all-Soviet committee: they spoke of its poor supervision of the propagandizing of physical culture and its lack of concern for the training of youth and the preparation of instructors and umpires, and they said it often conducted competition wrongly. But Comrade Ivanov did not answer this criticism.

Comrade Mukhambetalin, who delivered the report, also failed to answer the note. On adjourning the meeting, he declared that many questions had arisen and that replies would be forthcoming—at the session of the republic committee.

Strangely enough, there was not a single secretary of a Young Communist League province, city or district committee at the meeting. Speaking at the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Galchin, a Kazakhstan Young Communist League Executive Committee instructor, offered a valid criticism of the committees on physical culture and sports, but he could say nothing about practical measures of Young Communist organizations for the development of physical culture and the ideological and political education of young athletes.

The note sent to the presidium directly concerned Young Communist League officials. The regrettable thing is that no attention was paid to the note and it went unanswered.

WHY IS THE LOCOMOTIVE SPORTS SOCIETY LAGGING BEHIND? (By Yu. Vanyat. Trud, April 10, p. 4. Complete text:) Delegates to the third all-Soviet conference of the Locomotive Sports Society viewed an interesting exhibition. The exhibits showed the diversified life of the branches of the Soviet trade unions' largest athletic society.

To be sure, during the past two years the ranks of the Locomotive Society have expanded. More than 1800 new units came into being, increasing the membership by more than 100,000. Last year about 5000 units participated in the Central Council of Trade Unions sports review and competition.

But the organizers of the exhibition did not mention the fact that the Locomotive Society still is not among the strongest of the country's sports clubs. In trade union championships its teams take fourth or fifth place in gymnastics, boxing, skating, weight-lifting, wrestling; ninth place in track and field; 15th place in men's basketball (U.S.S.R. championships).

What are the reasons for this situation? Primarily, the weak work in propagandizing training for the G.T.O. (Prepared for Labor and Defense) second-class badge. The plan for meeting G.T.O. badge requirements was only fulfilled 94.6%, though this training is the basis for achieving high performance. A glance at the showings in the most important sports reveals a sorry picture. In track and field, Locomotive has only 0.06% of first-place performers; in skating 0.012% (!); in bicycle racing 0.22%; in gymnastics 0.35%. There is not a single swimming champion in the society and only nine champions among 63,000 skiers.

The speakers, Chairman of the Central Council Comrade Antipenok, harshly criticized many of the society's railroad line councils and regional councils, as well as instructors and champions. But he made no mention of the fact that the society's central council was primarily responsible for these shortcomings and was badly supervising its subordinate organizations.

Officials of the central committee of the trade union and of the Ministry of Communications were less harshly criticized by the speaker. Nonetheless, the results of the society's work show that the union central committee is still giving inadequate supervision to the development of sports among railroad workers. Only 16% of transport workers are engaged in physical culture.

Ministry heads show concern for the society's Moscow soccer team but are little interested in other Locomotive Society affairs. The collegium of the ministry has not yet discussed the question of the state of physical culture work in transport.

Comrade Antipenok's complaints to the All-Soviet Committee

on Physical Culture and Sports relative to the transfer of champions from trade union to other societies were justified. It is very strange that not a single official of the all-Soviet committee was present at this conference of the largest of nationwide trade union sports clubs.

Generally speaking, the speaker was not chary of criticism. Nevertheless, there was an obvious lack of self-criticism. Conference delegates filled in this serious gap in the report.

Comrades Sterkhov (Sverdlovsk line), Fastovsky (Amur line) and other delegates termed the work of the central council bureaucratic. Council officials judge the life of membership units through written reports; they do not visit the units

themselves. One of the oldest Locomotive Sports Society officials. Comrade Komendantsky (Kuibyshev), told what happens when in the course of one day three or four directives come down from the central council demanding an immediate reply. Where is there any concern for practical work?

Speaking also at the conference were Comrades Vasilyev (Central Council of Trade Unions), Kulakov (Railroads Ministry) and others.

It is to be hoped that in the very near future the Locomotive Society will greatly improve its sports work and will advance to the front ranks of physical culture organizations. It has every opportunity to do this.

The Playwright's Problems Hold the Spotlight

ON SOME QUESTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT OF DRAMATURGY.—A Playwright's Notes. (By B. Romashov. *Izvestia*, April 18, pp. 2-3. 3000 words. Condensed text:) Soviet dramaturgy's lag in recent times has become so noticeable that it cannot but disturb every writer, everyone who works in the theater. It is mentioned everywhere—not just at meetings especially devoted to problems of the theater and the play, not just in literary and theater circles, but at meetings of workers, scientists and the Soviet intelligentsia generally.

The Pravda article "Overcome the Lag in Dramaturgy"* is of great significance. Presenting a profoundly true and serious analysis of the state of affairs in our dramaturgy, the article points out the causes of the stagnation in this field. Without doubt the Pravda article will evoke an advance in our creative writing. ...

In the majority of instances the audience has been astonished by the monotony of tone, the schematic plots and the drabness of many plays. Life does not seethe in them; passions do not burn as they do in actuality; profound, vital problems are not posed in them. Everything is reduced to definite stereotypes; everything comes down to the aspiration to delete any conflict; our vivid life, which represents a determined, difficult struggle for the communist future, is reduced to lifeless phenomena devoid of contrasts and color.

When a theater presents Vs. Vishnevsky's "Unforgettable 1919," the spectator experiences great moral satisfaction, goes away enriched and moved. It goes without saying that when there have been good comedies, such as N. Dyakonov's "Wedding With a Dowry" or K. Krapiva's "The Larks Sing," the audience has thoroughly enjoyed them; but after seeing one comedy about collective farm life, it was amazed to find the same situations and the same plot in the next play, with only a little fresh color added. ...

Instead of inspiring our Soviet people in every way in their struggle for the future, showing the truth of life in all its fullness, the struggle of the new with the old, which appears in the most unexpected forms in life and in work, the absurd theory of conflictless drama has led to the writing of plays in which every contradiction is falsely glossed over; these saccharine, artificial plays have evoked justified condemnation.

The young playwright Yu. Chepurin, author of the play "Conscience," who set out not just "to show" the work of a factory, but to deal with certain serious moral and ethical problems, was restrained from this in every way, on the grounds that these problems are debatable and open to discussion. As if a dramatic work is not food for thought, stirring the mind, but a kind of collection of traffic rules!

We know the interest with which audiences watch plays by the great classical writers—Gogol, Ostrovsky, Tolstoi, Chekhov. Not without reason did the revival of Gorky's "Yegor Bulychov" draw such a strong response at the Vakhtanov Theater, as did the production of Tolstoi's "Fruits of Enlightenment" at the Moscow Art Theater. The classics preserve their undying freshness because of their depth of conception, the wonderfully colorful characters, the mastery of plot action involving human relationships, magnificent style of writing and precision of

dramatic form. Unfortunately, we have learned little of all this from the classics.

We forget that up to now the characters in the classics are unsurpassed. A. A. Zhdanov said at the conference of Soviet musicians:

"They babble about weak succeeding generations of imitators and such things; they frighten the young people with these phrases to stop them from studying the classics. They put forth the slogan that the classics must be surpassed. This is all very well, of course. But in order to surpass the classics it is necessary to catch up to them and you exclude the 'catching up' stage as if it were already past. But, to speak frankly and express what the Soviet spectator and auditor is thinking, it would not be bad at all if we had more works like the classics in form and content, in delicacy, beauty and musicality. If this be weak second-generation imitation, then perhaps it is not a bad thing!"

This all has a direct bearing on dramaturgy. ...

Possessing the tremendous material of our reality, we often focus on the external aspects of events and depict the heroes of modern life, our Soviet people, in isolation from everyday circumstances, from the family, from the ordinary, everyday relationships in which there is much new and fresh but in the folds of which there still cling not a few vestiges of the past.

The audience is concerned over problems of the family, marriage, love, friendship, the upbringing of children. And there is no point in depicting Soviet man only partially, only at work, as some plays do, as if he does not have near ones, family, children, and as if all the modern everyday and personal relationships bear no socialist content.

Still less understandable is the indifference which many playwrights manifest toward portraying modern Soviet woman on the stage. Though there are plays containing leading collective farm women as characters, one does not find women workers, women innovators of technology and leaders of culture, outstanding scholars or public figures at all in new plays. Moreover, though an author sometimes names a play after the heroine, his play does not justify this—he is unable to create a really moving and great character (for example, "Xenia" by Volkov).

We are in the debt of Soviet women. It is not without reason that one of the leading Soviet actresses, A. K. Tarasova, spoke at a meeting between playwrights and the Moscow Art Theater company about the fact that there are no parts for actresses to perform; there are not even parts to use in teaching young actresses. She cited some striking figures: in two historical plays the Art Theater is preparing to produce there are only three or four women's roles out of a total of 250 characters.

One-sidedness prevents full portrayal of the truth of life. The transference to the stage of work situations with all their details often results in crowding out the depiction of man's spiritual aspects, as happened, for example, in the Yermolova Theater's production of the interesting play by the gifted young playwright I. Kasumov, "Dawn Over the Caspian." The theater was able to help the author in interpretation of the characters through the actors' good performances, but at the same time it overloaded the play with a profusion of technological display, weighing down the performance (Director V. Komissarzhevsky) and burying the life, psychology and relationships

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 11, pp. 3-5. [For material which preceded it, see pp. 6-7 and No. 8, pp. 7-10.]

of human characters under the industrial problems.

The spectator does not come to the theater to improve his technological knowledge; he expects of the theater "an explanation of moral and social phenomena and the problems posed by life" (A. N. Ostrovsky).

This also has direct bearing on the genre of comedy, so beloved by the people. For some reason the comedy genre has been under particular pressure from our critics for some time. A comedy has only to appear which deviates somewhat from the critics' favored norms for the critics to look shocked. That was how, for example, the critics reacted to A. Tokayev's comedy "The Betrothed," which was not a bad play. Yet the comedy genre is particularly suited to our people's cheerful, energetic life, filled with healthy humor. The principle of criticism and self-criticism, that moving force of our development, has long been a part of our flesh and blood.

Our Soviet comedy must be varied; its artistic spectrum must be unusually broad. Many kinds of comedy are needed. Just as there are various shades of humor and satire, so there can be diverse shadings and stylistic variations in the comedy genre.

Of course, this does not mean that the empty humor of the onlooker, laughter for the sake of laughter, can adorn the Soviet stage. No, Soviet comedy of all shades must be vital and meaningful; these qualities sharply distinguish it from those banal, meaningless comedies which flood the repertoire of the decadent American-British theater.

Soviet comedy is heir to the splendid riches of our Russian classics, riches which are almost unrivaled in world literature! As is known, the great Russian dramatists attached much importance to comedy because of its moral influence on the people. Ostrovsky considered comedy "the best medium for moral effect." Gogol said laughter is created in order to laugh at everything that besmirches the genuine beauty of man. These lofty traditions of Russian comedy are combined with its profound idea content, brilliant portraits of types and vibrant realism.

There is great satirical force in the characters created by Gogol, Ostrovsky, Sukhovo-Kobylin, Saltykov-Shchedrin and L. Tolstoi. Many characters became bywords to describe all kinds of social horrors.

We unconsciously recall Gogol's splendid words about knaves and rogues: "Put them on the stage for everyone to laugh at! Laughter is a great thing *** It turns the guilty ones into trapped rabbits ***"

Positive elements, advanced people—these are uppermost in our life; but there are still false people among us whom it would be well to depict as the butt of satire. We still have many descendants of various "loafers," Khlestakovs, Chichikovs, Nozdrevs and Manilovs, dodgers of responsibility and bureaucrats who could be brilliant types in satirical comedies. And how heartily the people—the working people, the hero-people—would laugh at them!

Critics, literary scholars and the theaters must help in the noble cause of creating new satirical plays.

Drama criticism must play an important part in the development of dramaturgy. However, it cannot be said that criticism has coped with this duty and has actually helped dramaturgy. Lack of principle and mutual back-scratching have not yet been outlived among the critics; these substitute for a healthy, critical approach, as was justly pointed out in the Party Central Committee decree "On the Drama Theaters' Repertoire."

The critics often introduce confusion in the evaluation of one or another play or in the formulation of serious questions of theory, as Sovetskoye iskusstvo is doing, for example.

I. Selvinsky's article "Poetry Asks the Floor," for instance, poses the interesting theme of the absence of plays in verse (which indeed constitute a necessary and valuable genre!) from the repertoire; but the author treats all this on a personal, subjective level, on the basis of his own experience as a playwright, with sharp condemnation of everything he does not like. One cannot at all agree with Selvinsky's opinion that only epic tragedy can express "the face of our times." Selvinsky refuses to concede to other genres, including comedy, even the quality of extensive scope.

Still more strange is the assertion of one of the old theoreticians in the field of literature and theater—A. Slonimsky—in the article "The Great Master of Drama" (about N. V. Gogol's

plays) that the gendarme who appears at the end of "The Inspector General" "is the historical Nemesis who must once and for all crush, destroy, wipe from the face of the earth all police chiefs, including the chief of them all, Nikolai I" (!). This borders on an anecdote and can scarcely bear serious explanation.

In evaluating the present-day theater and modern plays the newspaper Sovetskoye iskusstvo often contradicts itself.

Such criticism scarcely helps the development of dramaturgy.

The assistance of theaters and actors is no less important. There is little contact between actors and playwright, which, as is obvious, would enrich both.

In our study of art, Soviet comedy, satire and humor represent the most neglected sector. For some reason scholars of the theater sometimes ignore the existence of comedy; they try to keep silent about it (for example, A. Boguslavsky's book on A. N. Afinogenov).

We have many young, talented satirical poets and playwrights. There are many interesting comedies in the dramaturgy of our national republics. The experience of Soviet dramaturgy in the satirical and comedy genres should be reviewed, not ignored. ...

Soviet dramaturgy now faces serious, responsible tasks. We have many gifted playwrights of the older and younger generations. One can be deeply confident that Soviet playwrights will exert every effort to enrich the repertoire of theaters with new and interesting plays, including good comedies, which the Soviet spectator expects. Our assurance that this will be done is the attention the great friend and teacher of the Soviet working people, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, gives to the development of our literature and our art.

SURKOV WRITES

IN ARREARS TO THE PEOPLE. (By A. Surkov. Literaturnaya gazeta, April 8, p. 1. 2800 words. Condensed text:) The lag in dramaturgy stands out particularly against the background of the extensive and weighty achievements of Soviet literature in 1951. ...

The principles of socialist realism require artists to picture reality truthfully, in a manner that discerns and brings out its main determining features. It is impossible to show the truth of life when circumventing the real conflicts generated by the implacable fight of the new against the old. However, latterly many statements by drama critics and also articles by certain playwrights which have appeared in the press have tried to represent matters as though our life were devoid of all conflicts whatever and have suggested that the "innovating" type of play must necessarily be rosy, toothless, smooth and without conflicts. ...

Many persons have had a hand in bringing about the "theory" of conflictless dramaturgy. Phrases to the effect that the time has come to forget the very word "conflict" or at any rate to replace it by some other, more inoffensive word have sounded forth both in the pages of newspapers and magazines concerned with matters of drama and in the offices of certain personages of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts, the Union of Soviet Writers (when the dramaturgy commission and the playwrights' section had their meetings) and likewise in the All-Russian Theater Society. And such phrases were at times to be heard from the lips of very eminent playwrights.

In saying all this the playwrights nevertheless realized there must be some sort of action in a play or it wouldn't be a play. And so, in an effort to reconcile the irreconcilable contradiction (the "no-conflict" idea, on the one hand, and the necessity for something to happen in a play, on the other), they reached the point of asserting that in our drama there can no longer be any struggle between evil and the good, but that in place of this there must be a struggle between good and better!

The articles written on this theme provide countless variations on this type of reasoning which belittles literature and clips the wings of drama. They are still continuing to confuse the issue. Certain articles which by no means promote a functional discussion of the issues of our dramaturgy have appeared since the Party press reminded us of the necessity of depicting real-life conflicts so that our drama may exist and go forward. The playwright N. Virta wrote an article recently in Sovetskoye iskusstvo. In this article, which was printed for discussion

purposes and entitled "Let Us Speak Frankly," Virta recalls his own appeals for drama without conflicts, voiced several months ago in *Sovetskoye iskusstvo* in a review of the film "Country Doctor." At that time he thought that "one of the instructive merits of the film resides in the attempt to establish the new drama of the epoch of the building of communism—dramaturgy totally new in form and quality—in which the conflict as previously conceived must be forgotten. Script writer M. Smirnova and Producer S. Gerasimov discovered and have proved the vitality of this new form of drama. This is an innovating discovery."

In recalling this contention of his, Virta explains himself quite cynically to the effect that he wrote all this not at all out of an actual conviction that the views he was expressing were right but because the critics had, so to speak, "oriented" him in this direction.

It may be recalled that even before Virta wrote and published this review and even at that very time, articles were appearing in the Party press advancing views directly contrary to those expressed by Virta. Having first come out on his own initiative with a rejection of conflict, Virta is now trying to lay his own mistakes at the door of others, representing the matter as though it was not he himself who got confused but "chinovniki" [bureaucratic officials] who confused, disoriented and all but hounded him. He laments: "I arrived at the 'theory' of the conflictless play (I say it quite frankly) because the state of affairs in dramaturgy which I have described above led me to it."

If we envision the writer as a person with firm ideological-political principles and firm views as to the place and significance of art in our society, if he lives a genuinely significant life in art, it will be seen that an unprincipled position such as that taken by Virta is incompatible with this image.

It is still worse when such lack of principle is blended with immodesty, with immoderate boasting about his own literary accomplishments, such as we see in the article by Virta.

To take such a line of action instead of honestly confessing that you became confused is to take a wrong line, one which does not assist our literature to grow and does not promote mutual confidence between writer and reader.

Nor are matters helped by the absurd references to "chinovniki" as the principal and well-nigh sole persons to blame for the confusion in opinions about the essence of the dramatic conflict. Such references merely provide a loophole for playwrights with philistine tendencies, hack-playwrights, who will drag out—under cover of idle talk about the "evil members of the Repertoire Committee"—heaps of plays which at various times have been rejected, in the majority of cases really poor plays which were rightly rejected.

There may be such efforts to take belated "revenge." In defending a number of rightly criticized plays there may be attempts to resort to the argument that those plays had conflicts and pictured bad people—so this is just the right time to return them to the stage. But at this point it must be recalled that these works were not criticized because they pictured the enemy but because this enemy was shown in an unsound and one sided way, because the plays were mediocre.

The Party has been teaching us for a long time that the enemy must be depicted without concealing or belittling his strong sides. But in showing the enemy's persuasive force, it is naturally necessary to show in equally persuasive and vivid fashion the incomparably more powerful victorious force of the socialist society and its representatives, opposing him.

These wise instructions of the Party must always be kept in mind by the writers working in all fields of literature, drama included. The question of the place and relative importance of the negative personages is exceedingly important. Even now one can hear philistine questions in literary circles: "Writing a play? But have you enough negative characters in it?"

Here, too, just as in the question of the conflict as such, the only true criterion is the criterion of truth to life—the criterion of the line-up of forces which exists in reality.

Let us recall as an example "Beketov's Career," the unsuccessful play by A. Sofronov. The trouble with this play is not that its hero, the careerist Beketov, is well portrayed in all the ugliness of his character. No, the trouble with this play is that the milieu in which Beketov moves on the stage is populated with colorless, pale, characterless people.

While pointing out that if the enemy is strong he must be shown to be strong, the Party teaches at the same time that the enemy must not only be shown but also exposed with the whole power of the work of art. He must be morally vanquished, as actually happens in our life, and the persons who triumph over this enemy must not be left in the shade.

Hence the talk about negative types involves a deep question of principle. It must help us understand that in works of art there should be no fear of any sharpening of a conflict whatever, provided only that the sharpening is truthful, provided only that it corresponds to the line-up of forces in real life which the writer is picturing.

The strength of Soviet dramaturgy resides in its truth to life. ...

The lag in dramaturgy must be overcome. The plenary session of the board of the Union of Soviet Writers which is to be held soon must play a big part in the struggle to improve the quality of Soviet plays and motion picture scripts. This session will discuss the two currently most pressing problems: the state and tasks of dramaturgy and the state and tasks of writing for the screen.

These questions must be discussed in such a way that the session may become a landmark in the development of important forms of Soviet literature addressed to tens and hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. ... In the time remaining before the session it is necessary to hold wide discussions of professional questions of drama and motion picture writing and to dispel the mists of scholasticism which are obstructing the development of the theory of drama. ...

Preparations for the session must now become the chief task of all the republic and province organizations of the Writers' Union. Only in this event will we be able to assist effectively the development of our multinational Soviet dramaturgy.

With the help of the Party, Soviet literature has solved not a few big and complex tasks. Men of letters now have no more important task than that of lifting Soviet drama to the level of lofty idea-content and craftsmanship. This is what the many millions of readers and spectators expect of us and this is a pledge of a new flowering of our entire glorious Soviet theater.

THE SELVINSKY ARTICLE

POETRY ASKS THE FLOOR! (By Ilya Selvinsky. *Sovetskoye iskusstvo*, April 5, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) At last the playwrights have given tongue. N. Virta's article—an extremely frank and moving story of how the chinovniki of art have obliged the artist to believe in the antiartistic no-conflict principle—leaves no doubt on this score.

It was not easy for the playwright endowed with a true feeling for reality to stand up to those who attacked his play merely because it did not fit into the pattern of the "sure-fire hit." Yet all these torments of the playwrights are as roses and forget-me-nots by comparison with the thorns which have been the lot of the poet if he had the boldness to put his muse on the stage. There is not much that requires proving here; suffice it to look at the result.

The Russian theater, which owes no small debt for its greatness to the poetry of Pushkin, Griboyedov and A. K. Tolstoi, has in recent years put on only one single Soviet play in verse: the historical drama by Vl. Solovyov "The Great Sovereign." This play has every right to be produced, but it has certainly no right to be the representative plenipotentiary of Soviet verse in the theater. Unfortunately, not a single Soviet poet, apart from Vl. Solovyov, has succeeded in getting a production on the stages of the capital during at least the postwar period. Yet the Party has been calling for the enlistment in the creation of the repertoire of all writers capable of working in the field of drama.

The obstacles placed in the way of verse on the stage became in the end insuperable. Even the theaters concurred in this. One of our poets offered his tragedy to the Maly Theater. The theater officially informed the poet that, "notwithstanding the high talent of the play," it was not able in the coming season, etc. etc. The author turned to the Central Theater of the Soviet Army. "In spite of the great talent displayed in the play," was the theater's reply to the author, "we are unable during the present season,"

etc. etc. But there was a theater which approached this play in a somewhat different manner: precisely because of the great talent shown in the play, this theater wished to produce the tragedy. This theater was the Yermolova. The director had faith in the play. The producer was enthusiastic. The play was well received also by the company of actors. One would have thought that nothing more was required. But the play was brought before the Committee on Affairs of the Arts and buried away in a file pending the "verdict of public opinion." And there it lies to this day. This denouement makes it easy to understand the position of the Maly and other theaters.

This sad experience is not an isolated one. The author of these lines has in the past 15 years written a number of plays in verse: "The Knight Ioann" (1937), "Bearing an Eagle on the Shoulder" (1940), "The Livonian War" (1944), "Reading Faust" (1947), "From Poltava to Gangut" (1949). Not one of these plays has been produced or is being produced, although, for instance, "The Livonian War" is now in its sixth edition. One may say: But what if the author doesn't know the stage, what if his plays are not suited to the theater? The question is a legitimate one. But here is an interesting fact: Some years ago I wrote a play in prose and it was produced by 26 theaters. The author is the same, the knowledge of the stage is the same, but the plays' fates are different. ...

Among many of our professional playwrights there are a great many who are incapable of writing on more than a mediocre level. In other words, they create the script for a production but they are not capable of creating a genuinely artistic work. Nevertheless, these people are quoted seriously, they sit on this or that board, their plays are produced. Among these people there are even some who are not very strong in the Russian language and, before offering a play to the theater, hand it over for revision to secondary schoolteachers who correct their grammatical and stylistic "howlers." Is it possible to have a writer of novels who requires constant aid from a teacher of language? Is it conceivable to have a poet who does not know the rules of his own language? But in dramaturgy this is, it turns out, possible. Why? This ridiculous state of affairs has proved possible only because the concept of repertoire has in the theaters become self-sufficient and has replaced the concept of dramaturgy. A play has ceased to be thought of as literature.

There is no denying that our policy in repertoire is a matter of state importance. We cannot commit our theaters to ideological and artistic drift. But we should not forget that policy in repertoire is only a part of the entire artistic world-concept of our people, and this world-concept demands the creation of such masterpieces as by their grand design and masterly execution are capable of overtopping the shining summits of the classical art of all epochs and peoples. "If the feudal social system, and later the bourgeois social system were in the period of their rise capable of creating an art and literature affirming the establishment of the new system and extolling its use, then we, the new system, the socialist system, representing an embodiment of all that is best in the history of human civilization and culture, we should find it even more within our powers to create the most advanced literature in the world, a literature which will leave far behind it the best examples of the creative work of past ages" (A. A. Zhdanov).

This appeal—staggering in its daring and optimism—is addressed not to future generations, but to us, the poets, writers and playwrights living today. It is we, I say we, who are called upon to create great works of art. However, given the shallow criterion which until very recently has dominated our drama writing, the creation of great drama is simply impossible. Look at Virta's confession!

Chekhov said every man is capable of writing a good play once in his life. We shall be frank: When we see some of the plays in

vogue in our theaters it seems to us that they were written by Chekhov's "Everyman." The only difference is that Chekhov's "Everyman" could write a good play only once in his life, whereas our "Everyman" writes all his life and still fails to write his one-and-only. With verse such an anecdotal situation is unthinkable. It is not a question of every man—by no means every poet is able to write a drama in verse. As for tragedy, it is within the power of literally only the isolated few. But, on the other hand, how this disciplines art as a whole! Tragedy cannot be written on a mediocre level. Tragedy is always devoted to the great, it is always a manifestation of the grand style, and what is the grand style—on a mediocre level? If we reject the antiquated conception of tragedy as a genre depicting the inevitability of fate, the impossibility of escaping destiny, if we understand tragedy in its modern connotation, tragedy is, above all, the art of grand generalization. It is precisely such an art which we need today as we need the air we breathe. "The people wish to grasp events," Comrade Zhdanov said. But to grasp, to apprehend the events of our age on the stage means to create a genre of philosophy and tragedy. Do we have such a genre? No. But where should it be, if not in the Soviet Union?

I do not appeal for an abandonment of plays devoted to this or that aspect of our life. In life, like the golden sparks in the ore, there appear the signs of the time. But signs alone are no longer enough. That is a stage we have passed. Now we need the very visage, the countenance, the hallmark of the time. Today more than ever before plays of large scope are needed by the Soviet theater, needed to raise the level of all Soviet drama. (In the same way Maxim Gorky's novel "The Life of Klim Samgin" was needed by our prose, Mayakovsky's epic "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin" was needed by our poetry.) Such a play can, in my opinion, be only an epic tragedy. Why? Because tragedy by its very nature rises above the partial to the grand and the great. The characters of a tragedy are always epoch-embracing, titanic. The word has been weighed, sifted, washed by a score of waters: the language of tragedy is the language of a bell. ...

The urge to turn to the tragedy genre, inconceivable without verse, was felt by many great Soviet playwrights. Read through A. N. Tolstoi's plays on Ivan the Terrible, see how often the author here and there lapses into iambs. In prose this gives the impression of a break, but how clear, how strongly felt is the tormenting desire to speak in verse! Look afresh through all the plays of Vs. Vishnevsky: they are romantic, they breathe the wind of the epoch, but the theme, the genre, the feeling, the heroes—all demand verse, cry out for verse, grow faint with longing for verse. Both Tolstoi and Vishnevsky are playwrights with a great feeling for the genre of tragedy. They understood full well precisely what the Soviet theater today requires.

The appearance of the epic tragedy will lend tone to all our drama, will oblige it to stretch its wings, to test again the strength of its voice, again to re-examine its representational technique—without which a solution of the important tasks of our repertoire are inconceivable.

The creation of such tragedy cannot be the private affair of one or another man of letters. Here competition is required. It is necessary that there should appear on the stage tragedies by different authors. Let each of them solve the problem in his own way—our Soviet public is amazingly sensitive to artistic truth and will be able to put its finger on the true line and encourage it. But for this it is necessary that this serious matter be taken up by the Union of Soviet Writers and the Committee on Affairs of the Arts; it is necessary that they organize and inspire such competition in order to be able by deed and by counsel to help the playwrights create a lofty new structure.

[Reports of a Party meeting of Moscow writers and further comment on the problem of the playwright will appear next week in the Current Digest of the Soviet Press.]

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

CRIMINALS' MANEUVERS. (By Staff Correspondent I. Filippov. Pravda, March 29, p. 4. Complete text:) New York—The American aggressors, caught perpetrating a monstrous crime—the use of bacteriological weapons against the Korean and Chinese peoples—are twisting and turning, trying to deceive world public opinion, trying to rub out the traces of their crimes.

At the session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission taking place in New York, the Soviet delegation proposed consideration of the U.S. violation of the ban on bacteriological warfare.

What was the attitude of the U.N. Disarmament Commission on this matter?

From the very start, Cohen, American representative in the Disarmament Commission, tried to block adoption of the Soviet proposal by using the common method of groundlessly denying the facts. But this tactic of both Cohen and Secretary of State Acheson has failed. After the first session of the Disarmament Commission, U.N. journalist circles began saying openly that the American delegation's position had proved completely without foundation, that Cohen's groundless denials had convinced no one. In order to "save face" for the American delegation, at least to some extent, Cohen called a special press conference on the following day. Addressing the journalists, he tried in vain to prove the "noncomplicity" of the American command and government in the use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China.

What was the American delegate able to say in confirmation of his words? Absolutely nothing except the same empty, groundless "denials." It is characteristic that at the end of this press conference even one of the reactionary journalists could not restrain himself; he rose from his seat and, addressing Cohen, said: "In coming to this press conference, we hoped you would furnish us with some arguments against reports that the U.S.A. is using bacteriological weapons. Unfortunately, we have received nothing but a repetition of what we had already heard before." As a result, even the press conference was a complete failure for the Messrs. Cohens.

At the bidding of the U.S. delegation, Disarmament Commission representatives of the countries taking part in the imperialist aggression in Korea along with the United States started, one after the other, to deny the established facts of the American troops' use of bacteriological weapons. Turkish delegate Sarper, in his zeal to serve his American masters, called the conduct of the American aggressors, who are wiping out peaceful civilians in Korea, "chivalrous."

British representative Jebb, without batting an eye, repeated the slander concocted in Acheson's department. Even the Kuomintang puppet spoke his malicious slander against the Chinese people.

All these accomplices of Acheson in the Disarmament Commission did not offer any more proof of their words than had the U.S. Secretary of State himself. All of them denied the facts along the lines laid down by the State Department. But none of them, any more than Acheson, said a single word in condemnation of criminal bacteriological warfare.

Now Mr. Trygve Lie has been enlisted to help out these ill-starred defenders of the American war criminals. The United Nations is receiving numerous letters and telegrams of protest from public organizations and private individuals from all corners of the world. Millions of honest people are angrily protesting the American imperialists' crimes and are demanding that the criminals be punished. But what does Trygve Lie care about this! He too has not found a single word to say in condemnation of the use of bacteriological weapons. Mr. Trygve Lie is worried about something else: how to use the name of the United Nations to cover up these new black deeds by the American aggressors. He is doing everything he can to whitewash his Washington masters, who are perpetrating crimes against humanity.

Speaking as early as March 13, Trygve Lie repeated Acheson's "denial" word for word. Recently he made another statement attempting to justify the American imperialists' atrocities.

However much the U.S. rulers and their henchmen may twist and turn, to whatever maneuvers they may resort, they will not succeed in deceiving the peoples. Neither Acheson nor his accomplices from the United Nations can wipe this brand of shame from the cannibalistic American aggressors.

On International Themes: AGAINST ARMS RACE. (By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, March 30, p. 6. 900 words. Condensed text:) ... The American-British group in the U.N. Disarmament Commission is doing everything to prevent the commission from taking the path of serving the cause of peace, a course for which the Soviet delegation is fighting. ...

The so-called "compromise plan" presented by Jules Moch, French delegate to the Disarmament Commission, is nothing but a French edition of the American plan. Drawn up with the Americans' help, it merely conceals the American delegation's draft under certain editorial alterations. The French plan, like the American, is aimed at justifying the arms race and veiling the U.S. ruling circles' refusal to ban atomic weapons and to reduce armaments and armed forces.

The American-British voting machine, which was set in motion at the March 28 session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission, turned down the Soviet draft plan on the commission's work and, despite the Soviet representative's objections, adopted the French copy of the American draft. ...

What is the explanation for these maneuvers of the U.S.A. and its partners?

Why is it that the American representatives are so stubborn about not wanting the U.N. commission to discuss the question of the violation of the convention banning the use of germ weapons? It is precisely because the Americans are using these weapons against the peace-loving peoples of Korea and China, despite Mr. Acheson's unsubstantiated "denials." It is typical that neither Acheson nor Cohen, U.S. representative in the U.N. Disarmament Commission, nor the other representatives of the American government spoke against the use of this weapon or condemned this criminal method of warfare.

Just as clear is the reply to the question as to why the U.S. ruling circles and their partners in the policy of aggression are opposing discussion of the question of banning atomic weapons and reducing armaments. The fact of the matter is that all the acts of the American-British bloc have a directly opposite aim—to bloat war budgets and war production to the extreme, to conduct an atomic arms race, to set up new military bases, etc. The American monopolies, which are growing rich on the war fever, fear peace; they do not want to hear of a reduction in armaments. According to the New York Post, "even whispered talk of a disarmament pact plunges businessmen, bankers and statesmen everywhere in the country into alarm." ...

INTERVENTION

[Sample items from numerous recent articles dealing with the period after the first world war:]

DOCUMENTS ACCUSE. (By Staff Correspondent K. Cherkashin. Izvestia, March 25, p. 3. Complete text:) Uzhgorod—Senior Instructor of Uzhgorod University V. Netachayev, Docent M. Lelekach and I. Granchak, a graduate of the Department of History, have completed researches on documents in the Transcarpathian Province State Archives. Originals and copies of letters, telegrams, orders and instructions of prominent U.S. statesmen working on "the problem of Carpatho-Russia in 1918-1920" are of particular interest among the historical documents which have been brought to light.

These documents prove irrefutably that the American imperialists used Transcarpathia as a springboard for armed attack on the young Soviet republic.

A report of Nov. 28, 1918, by the commander of the Serebnyansk District says of the mood of the peasants: "The people hold firm to the Ukrainian nation and wish to unite with the Ukrainian nation." The Transcarpathians' desire to reunite with the Soviet Ukraine could not be concealed even by the reactionary press of the time. A correspondent of the Greek Catholic Review wrote in the Nov. 24, 1918, issue: "In the Khust area, particularly among the poor peasants, a movement has started for emigration to the Ukraine." And again: "Sympathy for the Ukraine is becoming stronger among the Maramorosh Ukrainians."

The manifesto of the Svalyava People's Council, composed mainly of peasants, proclaimed: "We wish to unite with the Soviets of the Ukraine, because these councils are giving the peasants the state land and the land previously belonging to the landlords. We wish to unite with all the Ukraine, where our Russian tongue is spoken and where the poor people are receiving land and freedom."

These natural aspirations of the Transcarpathian working people were opposed by the American imperialists, for whom Transcarpathia served for a long time as a source of cheap labor and valuable raw materials. G. Zhatkovich's book "Exposé" quotes a statement U.S. President Woodrow Wilson made Oct. 21, 1918, to the effect that the desires of the Transcarpathian Ukrainians for a reunion with their blood brothers were "impractical and will not receive the agreement of the allied states."

In order to carry out its aggressive plans with regard to Transcarpathia, Washington made use of a miserable handful of Transcarpathian traitors who had found refuge in the U.S.A. These paid agents of the American imperialists were entrusted with the task of fomenting anti-Soviet activity among Ukrainian emigrés. It was with this object that such organizations were created as the Association of Greek Catholic Russian Brothers in the U.S.A. and the Association of Greek Catholic Church Brothers. Heading these "associations" were reactionary Uniat priests who were set to work for the achievement of the American rulers' aggressive aims with regard to Transcarpathia.

Active anti-Soviet operations, first of all in the U.S.A. and subsequently in Transcarpathia, were begun by the journalist and agent of the American intelligence service Laguta and by the Wall Street flunkey Zhatkovich, a legal adviser of General Motors. At the bidding of U.S. ruling circles and supported by funds from U.S. ruling circles, he organized the so-called "American People's Council of Ruthenians." The American intelligence service appointed one of its agents, manufacturer Yu. Gardosh, as leader of this group. The "American People's Council of Ruthenians" carried on agitation for the annexation of Transcarpathia to bourgeois Czechoslovakia, which was at that time an obedient tool in the hands of the American imperialists. On Nov. 12, 1918, Zhatkovich held a congress in Scranton (U.S.A.), which, against the will of the Transcarpathian emigré working people and peasants, adopted the decision Washington wanted.

Zhatkovich immediately sent this decision to President Wilson. Within a few days Zhatkovich received the following telegram from the White House: "Dear Mr. Zhatkovich. Thank you for your letter of Nov. 15. The matters on which it informs me interest me greatly. I share your joy in the success you have achieved on the path to a better future. Sincerely grateful to you, Woodrow Wilson."

In February, 1919, on President Wilson's orders Zhatkovich and Gardosh left for the Paris peace conference, where they spoke as "representatives" of the Transcarpathian population.

When the American interventionist forces were fighting units of the young Red Army in northern Russia, in the Transcaucasus and in the Far East, Washington sent a special U.S. military mission, headed by Col. Benjamin Parker, veteran intelligence man and saboteur, to Transcarpathia with a "special assignment."

Col. Parker was officially called an adviser to French Gen. Ennoquet, Supreme Commander of the so-called Carpatho-Russian Army. Ennoquet's troops operating in the rear of the Hungarian Red Army, were fighting the partisan and Red Guard units of the Transcarpathian working people, who had established a Soviet regime in their country. Parker received the assignment of organizing bases for espionage and sabotage against Soviet Russia, of coordinating the military operations of the interventionists in Transcarpathia and of establishing a puppet pro-American government there.

A whole detachment of spies in soutanes was sent to Parker's aid. The American "spiritual mission," headed by the priest Gordon and by the Jesuit Nyarady, a personal representative of the Pope, established agents of the American intelligence service in the country from among the Uniat priesthood and carried on subversive activity designed to prepare for the occupation of Transcarpathia by interventionist forces. The American military and spiritual missionaries were supported by a handful of

bourgeois nationalists, landlords, kulaks and the reactionary bureaucracy.

In April, 1919, Parker received an order through Zhatkovich to hasten the preparation of intervention in Transcarpathia in order the more rapidly to establish a regime of the Czech bourgeoisie there, a regime pleasing to Washington.

On April 16, 1919, the occupation forces began an offensive from Uzhgorod and Maramoroshchina. Five days later a counter-revolutionary rising broke out in Mukachevo and Beregovo, prepared by Parker's agents, the bourgeois nationalists I. Kaminsky and Yu. Kozmoi.

Units of the Hungarian Red Army, together with units of the Transcarpathian partisans and Red Guard, defended themselves heroically against the interventionists and White Guards—men who had been well armed by the Americans. The workers and toiling peasants of Transcarpathia selflessly supported their protectors. The decisive actions of the Red Guards, partisan and Red Army units and the numerous strikes and demonstrations of the working people greatly frightened Parker, Zhatkovich and the others. Zhatkovich went to Paris to request aid from his American masters. And aid was not long in coming. Gen. Ennoquet led French units into Uzhgorod. With the armed support of the French, the united counterrevolutionary forces of the White Czechs and the White Rumanians dealt cruelly with the defenders of Transcarpathian freedom.

This cruel treatment was also extended to the peaceful population of Transcarpathia. Even the bourgeois newspapers were unable to conceal this fact. Thus, the newspaper *Russian Land* stated in its Dec. 13, 1919, issue that the interventionists "are taking clothing, shoes and money; they consider everyone their enemy; they beat old people, young people and women." Innocent people were shot without trial. Thousands of people were tortured in prisons and concentration camps. The American Col. Parker and the traitor Zhatkovich played a direct part in the shooting of Red Army commanders and commissars in Uzhgorod and Uzhgorod District.

In May, 1919, Parker set up the American Committee of Civil Information in Uzhgorod with an extensive network of agents throughout the country. Parker received exhaustive information from them about the Transcarpathian economy and other information of espionage value. At the same time, through his agents, this member of the American intelligence service got weapons through to the Petlyura bands operating in the Soviet Ukraine.

Parker, Ennoquet and other interventionist leaders set up a great many other espionage and sabotage organizations in Transcarpathia. On Parker's instructions the Uniat priest Augustin Voloshin, known as the "black father," set up an espionage organization known as the "Russian People's Party." Voloshin received \$10,000 from Parker for the organization of this "party." A branch of the American Young Men's Christian Association was also set up in Transcarpathia which received \$3,000,000 for its activities. The leader of this association, the American intelligence man Franklin Gaylord, came to Transcarpathia to instruct his subordinates. Gaylord "pressed" particularly for the organization of terrorist acts against the leaders of the Communist Party and of other democratic organizations.

The workers, peasants and intelligentsia of Soviet Transcarpathia will never forget the bloody atrocities of the American imperialists and their vile agents. The historical documents of the State Archives once more expose the dirty machinations of the instigators of a new war.

'THE CITY OF GROZNY ACCUSES.' (Krasnaya zvezda, March 20, p. 2. 500 words. Condensed text:) One of the soldiers' newspapers prints a vivid and comprehensive page telling how the American-British imperialists bossed the Grozny oil fields before 1917. Stories about the old oil workers I. Ye. Volkov and Ya. Ye. Maltsev and former drilling foreman I. I. Shubin are printed on this page, and also the article "From the Documents of Three Years," based on documents of the Grozny Regional Museum.

The documents in the museum and the stories of the old oil workers show how brazenly the American and British imperialists pilfered the property of the Russian people, how they mocked the workers, establishing a regime of bestial exploitation of the working people in the oil fields. ...

Facts are cited in I. Ye. Volkov's story which show how cynically the American Calperson, manager of the Speis-Stukken firm, mocked the workers. The article "From the Documents of Three Years" and the story of the old worker Ya. Ye. Maltsev contain a multitude of facts testifying that the American and British imperialist marauders created completely intolerable living conditions for the workers. There were no water supply, baths or laundry in the oil fields. Medical aid did not exist. The most elementary safety regulations were not observed. Consequently accidents took place every day. ...

The page "The City of Grozny Accuses," printed in a soldiers' newspaper, exposes the American-British monopolists as plunderers who raked in tremendous fortunes from the blood of Russian people, by looting the resources of our homeland.

INTERVENTIONISTS' SEIZING OF ARCTIC FLOTILLA. (By Captain of the First Rank I. Zolin. Krasny flot, March 26, p. 3. 3500 words. Condensed text:) March, 1952, will mark the 32nd anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet North from the bloody oppression of the American-British interventionists and White Guards. Units of the Soviet Army dealt powerful blows to defeat the interventionists and drive them from Archangel and Murmansk. The North, which had languished under the yoke of the American-British plunderers for two years, became free. ...

I.—In March, 1918, the interventionists landed in Murmansk. The treacherous policy of the Trotskyite stooges, who had then gained control of the Murmansk Soviet, enabled the American-British invaders to become the virtual masters of the country. The interventionists followed up the seizure of Murmansk with the seizure of Archangel. The U.S. government sent its cruiser "Olympia" to support British and French ships; then troops were brought in, including the 339th Infantry Regiment, the 310th Engineers and various units of the 85th Division. ...

During their stay in the North the interventionists plundered vast quantities of supplies. In five months of 1918 the interventionists took out 7,000,000 poods of various goods through Archangel. Two hundred twelve ships laden with plundered goods sailed for the ports of the U.S.A., Britain and France in 1918. ...

II.—Plundering goods and exploiting the natural resources of the Soviet North, the interventionists showed special zeal in seizing ships of the Arctic Flotilla, sea transports and occupied shore batteries. ...

The British invaders' first "trophy" was the heroic Russian cruiser "Varyag." On its way from the Far East in 1917 to join the Arctic Flotilla, the cruiser put into Britain for repairs. After the socialist revolution in Russia the British government seized the "Varyag" and did not return it to the Soviet people.

Immediately after this other vessels were also seized in Britain. Thus, in March, 1918, London informed the White Sea Transport Administration that "the British government is requisitioning your ships, dismissing the Russian crews and taking down the Russian flag."

Even before the Murmansk landing the British demanded that the minesweepers and minelayers of the flotilla be handed over to them "on hire or by sale." The hypocritical promise of buying, leasing or paying for the vessels in goods was calculated not to arouse the indignation of the seamen by the brazenness of the proposal. After the Murmansk landing Admiral Kemp proposed that the command of all Russian minesweepers be handed over to British Capt. Hurt, manning them by April 15, 1918.

The Trotskyite traitors, who had gained power in the Murmansk Soviet, came to an agreement with the interventionists and handed over power to them in the country. They agreed also to handover the ships of the flotilla. Quite different, however, was the attitude of the revolutionary-minded sailors of the flotilla. Particularly the crews of the cruiser "Askold" and of the battleship "Chesma" stood out for their constant willingness to fight for the regime of the Soviets. ...

On July 14 the interventionists seized the cruiser "Askold" by force. On this day a boat sent from the cruiser was fired on and not allowed to come inshore. One sailor was killed. Soon after, the "Askold" was approached by two minesweepers which came alongside. The crew was ordered to line up and go on board one of the minesweepers. A small group of sailors and two officers were left there; all the rest were taken ashore,

where they were surrounded by American and British soldiers with machine guns.

Meanwhile the cruiser was plundered. The American and British officers and men rushed below decks, plundered the commanding officer's quarters, broke open money boxes and the sailors' chests. All the best uniforms of the officers and men of the cruiser were stolen; gold and silver objects were taken; 40,000 rubles worth of gold and other currency were stolen from the ship's pay office.

This fact throws a clear light on the predatory character of the imperialist invaders. In a letter handed to the British admiral after the seizing of the cruiser, the officers of the "Askold" stated that "the cruiser was thoroughly looted," that they had never seen or heard of such disgraceful plundering. "We former officers are particularly incensed by the fact that the Allied officers, who were in charge of disarming the cruiser, left the ship with their pockets full. One officer took an engine-room mechanic's flashlight; another took a slide rule. Many of the Allied crews put on three pairs of trousers each. In place of stores of new boots the officers left a heap of old foreign boots."

The officers reminded the admiral that they had fought together with the British against the Germans and Turks in the Dardanelles and Salonika. And "now we have been looted by the people with whom and for whom we have been fighting."

This letter, of course, had no effect.

The cruiser was seized and the British flag was run up. The ship was subsequently taken to Britain. The British agreed to return it to the Soviet government only in 1921, but their predatory nature was evident even at this stage. They brazenly demanded payment for "maintenance" of the cruiser.

The interventionists disarmed the battleship "Chesma" and converted it into a forbidding floating prison.

Thus, the entire fighting core of the flotilla was seized. ...

When they retreated under pressure from Soviet armed forces, the interventionists not only took the cruiser "Askold" and some icebreakers from the Soviet ports of the North, but also seized the launch "Gorislava," the minelayers "Vlastny," "Grozovoi," and about 15 minesweepers. Some of these vessels were included in the British Navy and renamed. Thus, Soviet minesweepers 13, 14, 16, and 17 became part of the British Navy and were renamed: "Dee," "Harry," "Kenneth" and "Liffey."

Apart from warships, the interventionists took with them the following merchant vessels: "Kildin," "M. Sidorov," "Lomonosov," "Pechora," "Novaya Zemlya," "Zosima," "Savvati" and "Alexander." ...

Thus was the Arctic Flotilla plundered by the predatory acts of the American-British interventionists and their stooges. After the interventionists had been driven out, the Soviet government was obliged to rebuild its naval forces for the defense of the state interests of the country in the North. ...

III.—The Northern Fleet, created on the initiative of Comrade Stalin, keeps its vigilant watch over the shores of the Soviet polar regions. During the great patriotic war the navy performed its duty to the motherland with honor. Our polar shores remained inaccessible to the enemy. Today, when the American imperialists are organizing a new war against the U.S.S.R., it is the duty of Soviet seamen to work still more persistently to strengthen the fighting power of the fleet.

FAR EAST

India

AMERICANS IN INDIA. (By Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko. Pravda, March 29, p. 3. Complete text:) Delhi—Correspondents' reports on the activity of important American visitors in India appear constantly in the Indian papers. Hundreds of lines of print were recently devoted to Eugene Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who was traveling around Indian cities. The sphere of interest for Black—a representative of American big capital—turned out to be very large. He studied not only branches of Indian industry suitable for military purposes, but also the work of British banks in India and "mixed" Anglo-Indian companies.

Commenting on Black's inquisitiveness, Indian journalists stated:

"One studies only an enemy like that."

But now Black is disappearing from the pages of the newspapers and Eleanor Roosevelt is replacing him. She is visiting one city after the other, arranging press conferences everywhere and, in the guise of "aid," offering dollars for the struggle against the country's progressive forces.

In recent weeks, India has also been visited by Norris Dodd, head of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and other American commercial travelers. Lesser Yankees are descending upon India in droves.

India today is a springboard for the struggle between American and British capital. The American monopolies are attacking fiercely; the British monopolies do not want to surrender their long-won positions. India, as before, is part of the British Empire, of the sterling bloc headed by Britain, and of the system of so-called imperial defense. British finance capital dominates the industry and the banking system of India. Two-thirds of all foreign capital investment in India is British. The Indian Navy is commanded by a British admiral, the air forces by a British marshal. The Indian generals received their training in British military academies.

The British imperialists have a firm hold in India, but they are experiencing strong pressure from the American monopolies and, as the facts testify, they are forced to retire in places. Thus, for example, the U.S.A. is making greater and greater efforts to squeeze Britain out of the Indian market. Some interesting figures are published in the March issue of the magazine *Eastern Economist*. While in 1949-1950 Britain's share in India's imports was 1,494,100,000 rupees and the U.S. share 879,200,000 rupees, during seven months of the following year Indian imports from Britain amounted to 866,100,000 rupees altogether and imports from the U.S.A. rose to 1,220,600,000 rupees.

The American monopolies are taking over control of the extraction of manganese, an important strategic raw material in India. Last year the American Branard International Co. signed an agreement with the Indian government to form a "mixed" company for the construction of a large-scale ferromanganese plant in the state of Orissa. Eighty per cent of the production of this plant will be exported to the U.S.A. Behind the facade of two French firms, the Americans have received a concession for working thorium ores in India.

In December, 1950, the Indian government signed an agreement with the U.S.A. on so-called "technical aid" under the infamous "Point Four" of the enslaving Truman program for underdeveloped countries. Immediately a stream of all possible kinds of American experts swept India—from experts in the production of soft drinks to specialists in reducing the birth rate. Among the latter, Stone, the American Malthusian, is at work in India.

In November, 1951, the Indian government held talks with the American Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. on the construction of a large oil-cracking plant near Bombay. The agreement was signed a short time ago, and American specialists are already in Bombay. The Indian government has agreed to the duty-free import of all the equipment for the plant and of oil for processing, and also to unhampered export of the company's profits in American currency.

At present the Indian government is holding talks with the American Caltex firm on construction of another oil-cracking plant on similar terms. The experts of this firm recently surveyed the construction site for the oil-cracking plant.

The American Standard Oil of New York and Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. have also obtained oil concessions in the country. The Statesman has reported that the American Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. has completed the first phase of an oil survey in the provinces of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. An area of 70,000 square miles was explored.

The Hindustan Times and the Hindustan Standard reported in January that the Indian government had signed a new agreement with the Americans on financial and technical "aid." Under this agreement the U.S.A. is appropriating \$54,000,000 for the construction of railroads, ports and hydrotechnical installations in India. The financing is being done under the American so-called "Mutual Security Act."

Chester Bowles—that political handyman of Wall Street and U.S. Ambassador to India—is making numerous speeches in

various cities, the aim of which is to mask the U.S. ruling circles' intention of enslaving India with American capital, to justify the arms race and aggressive U.S. foreign policy, to calumniate the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic.

When Bowles made the usual appeal to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in February to "unite" the resources of the U.S.A. and India, he was asked how he viewed Dr. Kumarapp's statement that "American aid is a noose around India's neck." In reply, Bowles, regardless of the fact that he was in a foreign country and not on the slave plantations of Louisiana, with brazen impudence called Kumarapp a fool, although Kumarapp was expressing the opinion of millions of Indians.

By a turbid stream of Hollywood films, detective literature and special periodicals, the U.S. ruling circles are attempting to distract the Indians from social problems, to bring them the so-called "American way of life," and to drag them into their military adventures. The American Reporter, the weekly paper of the U.S. Embassy in India, is going out of its way to propagandize the "American way of life" in every way and to paint the "Marshall Plan" in rosy colors.

The Wall Street bosses do not spare dollars in order to buy predisposition toward their policy of expansion and aggression. But they forget one thing: not everything is for sale. The will of the Indian people, their unquenchable thirst for freedom and peace, are impossible to buy for any amount of dollars.

Japan

RIDGWAY'S SLANDEROUS FABRICATIONS. (*Izvestia*, March 27, p. 4. 400 words. Condensed text:) London (Tass)—Newspapers report that the conclusion of the so-called "administrative agreement" and the ratification of the "peace treaty" are continuing to provoke protests among all strata of Japan's population. The Japanese public notes with indignation that the treaty and agreement secure the occupation of the country by American troops for an indefinite time. ...

The Nippon Times reports that Gen. Ridgway called together the editors of the largest bourgeois newspapers of Tokyo March 21 and tried to justify the American occupation of Japan. In so doing, Ridgway resorted to the usual methods of lying American propaganda, trying to intimidate his audience by referring to some kind of danger emanating from the Soviet Union; with this aim, he engaged in the most absurd fictions concerning the numerical strength of Soviet armed forces "in all the key points of Siberia." Striving to conceal the U.S.A.'s aggressive plans, Ridgway hypocritically stated that the American troops continue to occupy Japan allegedly for "defensive purposes," although it is well known that the U.S.A. has covered the whole country with its military bases, that American aircraft from Japanese airports are carrying out barbaric raids on the peaceful cities and villages of Korea, and that American garrisons have been stationed in many Japanese cities.

Ridgway's statement to the representatives of the Japanese press is a clumsy attempt to deceive Japanese public opinion, which opposes continuation of the occupation of Japan by American troops and conversion of the country into a springboard for American aggression against the peoples of Asia.

Kashmir

PAKISTANI PRESS ON FAILURE OF GRAHAM MISSION. (*Pravda*, March 31, p. 4. 300 words. Condensed text:) Delhi (Tass)—According to a press report, Graham, the so-called U.N. representative in the Kashmir question, after a prolonged stay in India and Pakistan, has left for Geneva to make his report to the Security Council. The Pakistani press notes in this connection that a solution to the Kashmir question is being stalled at the insistence of Britain and the U.S.A., which are attempting to make use of this delay in their own interests in order to exert pressure on India and Pakistan and to fan hostility between these countries over the Kashmir conflict.

Thus, referring to the failure of Graham's mission, the newspaper *Dawn* states that "the Kashmir question is now in the worst possible state." Karachi political circles, the newspaper goes on, now suspect the presence of a "hidden hand" which has brought about the failure of the Graham mission. ...

In this connection the Pakistani press opposes the colonizing policy of Britain and the U.S.A. in the countries of Asia and the Americans' attempts to mask this policy with false words about the "freedom" alleged to exist in the colonial and dependent countries. ...

Korea

Answers to Readers' Questions: WORDS AND DEEDS OF AMERICAN AGGRESSORS. (By N. Smetanin. Komsomolskaya pravda, March 27, p. 4. 1600 words. Condensed text:) A reader, D. Ukeyev (Frunze), asks us to tell him about the peace talks in Korea.

American officials, including President Truman, have repeatedly stated that the U.S.A. is striving for peace in Korea. However, the entire course of the peace talks in Kaesong and Panmunjom provides evidence to the contrary: it shows the American delegation's desire to stall and thwart the peace talks. ...

The peace talks in Kaesong and Panmunjom have now been going on for eight months. Nevertheless, the question of establishing peace in Korea has made practically no advance, notwithstanding the good will of the Chinese and Korean delegates who are sincerely striving for a conclusion of the war as soon as possible. Consequently, during the whole course of the talks agreement has been reached on only two questions—the agenda of the talks and the demarcation line for a cease-fire. No agreement has been reached on the remaining three questions: the working out of practical measures for a cease-fire, the exchange of prisoners of war, and recommendations relating to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

Concealing their bloody deeds by irresponsible chatter about a Korean armistice, the American aggressors recently perpetrated a new and unprecedented crime. Thousands of boxes and envelopes containing fleas, flies, lice, bugs and ants, infected with bacteria of the plague, cholera and other diseases, are being dropped from American planes on Korean cities and villages in the rear and at the front.

Not satisfied with the "limited war" in Korea, the U.S. rulers are attempting to extend aggression in the Far East. Bacteriological infection has been dropped on the territory of Northeast China.

American airfields are being hastily constructed in the areas of Thailand which are near the Chinese border. Arms and reserves of men are being ferried here for the Kuomintang bandit Li Mi, whose troops have seized a part of Burma. A Japanese army is being rapidly formed and armed; an aggressive "Pacific alliance" is being welded on the model of and in the likeness of the Atlantic bloc.

But the policy of spreading aggression in Asia, with the object of establishing American colonial domination, is meeting with the growing indignation of the peoples of the countries of the Far East. The Japanese people are vigorously opposed to an aggressive alliance with the U.S.A. and a military agreement with the Formosa bandit Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee's South Korean clique. The Burmese people are demanding the immediate cessation of Kuomintang ventures on Burmese territory.

It is natural that the Chinese and Korean peoples are deeply indignant at Washington's provocative acts. They are filled with firm resolution to thwart the criminal designs of the overweening transatlantic aggressors.

[During the week Pravda and Izvestia carried a total of 60 news items, articles and reports of protest meetings on the charges of American bacteriological warfare. In addition to the accounts of protest meetings in the Soviet Union there are reports from China, Latin America, Britain, Japan, Australia, France, the Netherlands, Finland, India and Iran.]

Viet Nam

On International Themes: LOVETT SHOWS HIS HAND. (By O. Ignatyev. Komsomolskaya pravda, March 30, p. 4. 850 words. Condensed text:) ... It is interesting to note that even representatives of the bourgeois circles of France are beginning to show dissatisfaction with the continuing war in Viet Nam. Monde, for instance, published an article on March 14 in which the

author, admitting that "the official statements far from correspond to the truth," noted a deterioration in the political and economic situation in France and the growth of colossal military expenditures as a result of the war in Viet Nam. He concluded: "All our difficulties in Europe, Africa and throughout the world stem from this war. The way out is to cease hostilities in Indo-China." ...

One must seek the reasons for such statements in the failures the French colonizers are suffering in Viet Nam and in the unusually difficult internal situation in France. The more sober bourgeois politicians are beginning to come to the conclusion that continuation of hostilities in Viet Nam is senseless.

The spread of such sentiment in France will inflict a blow to American plans in Southeast Asia. The marauders from the U.S.A. do not desire a settlement of the conflict in Viet Nam, fearing the loss of an important springboard in this part of the world. The U.S. State Department is doubtless well aware of the growth of a movement in France to end the war in Viet Nam and of the difficulties Pinay's government is having in trying to obtain a war budget in the interests of the Americans.

Disturbed by the French National Assembly's possible rejection of the American-dictated military budget, the U.S. State Department has decided to resort to its favorite method of lies and calumny. U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Lovett stated in the House Foreign Affairs Committee on March 21 that information had allegedly been received in the United States that forces of the Chinese People's Republic had crossed the Indo-Chinese border in order to join the Viet Nameese People's Army fighting against the French.

This provocative statement, however, was immediately denied by the French Ministry for the Associated States, which stated that no reports whatever had been received which would give grounds to suppose that Chinese forces had crossed the Indo-Chinese border. Many French bourgeois newspapers voiced the same thought. Franc-Tireur, in particular, stated: "This vague and general assertion does not conform to any new facts whatsoever."

Lovett's aim in his false statement was exposed by the American Daily Compass. The paper stated: "Lovett is trying to obtain the full sum of appropriations for aid to foreign states, despite the strong criticism of France for its inadequate participation in European armament. The United States is entrusted with holding Indo-China as a bastion of the West in Southeast Asia." At the end of the article the author writes: "Lovett's intention was to create an indefinite 'new threat' in order to obtain the funds France needs and thereby to compel her to continue the war. The other, more grim supposition is that Lovett's hints are the beginning of a gradual preparation for the opening of a new Asian front."

Thus, we are witnesses to the increasing demands of various public circles in France to end the dirty war in Viet Nam, and we see the striving of U.S. ruling circles to compel France by every possible means to continue the military adventure.

Hence, the calumnious fabrications of Lovett have reasons which are comprehensible: he is trying to cover up with one more falsification the true significance of the American plans with regard to Indo-China.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania

OPENING OF SECOND CONGRESS OF ALBANIAN WORKERS' PARTY. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 1, p. 4. 2700 words. Condensed text:) Tirana—The Second Congress of the Albanian Workers' Party opened March 31 in the People's Assembly building in Tirana. The congress will hear and discuss Enver Hoxha's report on the work of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, the report of Mehmet Shehu, Secretary of the Party, on the first five-year plan for the development of the national economy of the Albanian People's Republic, and the report of the Central Inspection Commission; it will elect the Central Committee and the Central Inspection Commission.

The congress is attended by delegations from 30 foreign Communist and Workers' Parties. The congress was opened by a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, Hiusni Kapo. ...

Report of Enver Hoxha.—Tirana (Tass)—In his report to the Second Congress of the Albanian Workers' Party, Enver Hoxha, General Secretary of the Albanian Workers' Party Central Committee, characterizing the international situation, exposed the adventurist, criminal policy of American imperialism aimed at fomenting war, establishing American domination over the world and enslaving the peoples. Enver Hoxha noted that international events testify to a weakening of the capitalist system and to an intensification of contradictions within this system; he also pointed out that the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism, led by the Soviet Union and the great Stalin, are steadily growing. ...

Enver Hoxha exposed the intrigues of American-British imperialism in respect to the Albanian People's Republic. The American-British imperialists, he said, are continuously organizing incidents on the borders of the Albanian People's Republic; they are continuing, in close cooperation with Albanian war criminals, to hatch aggressive plans for enslaving Albania. It is perfectly clear that the fascist Belgrade clique, the Greek monarcho-fascist bosses and the rulers of Rome have openly turned their countries into colonies of American imperialism, into a dangerous center of war. The predictions of the Cominform have been completely confirmed: Yugoslavia is dominated by a fascist regime under which the big bourgeoisie is in power while the people are cruelly oppressed; the law of terrorism, starvation, unemployment, prisons and concentration camps, which are overcrowded with Yugoslav patriots, operates there. The link of the fascist Belgrade band with the American imperialists is now being effected quite openly. The Americans have become the masters in Yugoslavia; the resources of the Yugoslav people have become the property of American trusts. The Americans are arming the Yugoslav Army in order to use it against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. The Yugoslav people are heroically resisting colonization and annihilation. They are fighting with weapons in hand against the treacherous Tito-Rankovic band. The Yugoslav people will find the path to their salvation.

Enver Hoxha branded the Titoites' policy of terrorism against the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Mitohijan. There, he said, the Titoites are killing, imprisoning and exiling Albanians by the thousands. The Albanian people raise their voices in defense of their brothers in Kosovo and Mitohijan and appeal to progressive mankind to stay the criminal hand of Belgrade fascists.

Turning to a characterization of the internal situation in the period between the congresses, the speaker noted that in the period in question the national economy became stronger in all sectors, in the industrial sector in particular. By the end of 1950 the value of the gross industrial output and of the output of the producers' cooperatives reached 3,266,000,000 leks, 7.3 times greater than the prewar level (1938). As a result of the 1949-1950 two-year plan, industrial production increased 10.5% annually. The speaker also noted considerable successes in construction work. Our country, Enver Hoxha continued, has not been without the great and generous assistance of the Soviet Union for a single moment. The peoples of the people's democracies have also afforded our country great assistance.

Referring to the development of agriculture, Enver Hoxha pointed out that the tempo of the development of agricultural production is lagging behind the development of industry.

Having noted a number of shortcomings and achievements in the fulfillment of the two-year plan in agriculture, the speaker pointed out the necessity of fighting for higher yields of agricultural crops and of devoting special attention to the development of technical crops, primarily sugar beets, cotton and tobacco. Successful fulfillment of our first five-year plan will be based on the successes achieved in the implementation of the two-year plan, on the numerous achievements in all spheres of our state activity. Successful fulfillment of the five-year plan is ensured not only by the conditions of the people's democratic system in Albania, but also by the great and generous assistance we are receiving, primarily from the Soviet Union and Comrade Stalin personally and also from the peoples and governments of the people's democracies.

The five-year plan projects appropriations amounting to 21,000,000,000 leks. This is three times more than all the appropriations made in our country from 1946 to 1950. In 1955 the

gross volume of industrial and agricultural output in value will reach over 19,000,000,000 leks, or 416% in comparison with the prewar year 1938; the national income will be doubled in comparison with 1950.

The basic political task of our five-year plan lies in strengthening the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, in intensifying the leading role of the working class in this alliance, in restricting capitalist, speculative elements in the city and countryside, in raising the cultural level of the working masses, in raising the socialist consciousness of the working class, the revolutionary vigilance and patriotism of the working masses. The basic economic task of the five-year plan is to build the economic foundation of socialism at a swifter tempo so that our country will be turned from an agrarian country into an agrarian-industrial country by the end of the five-year plan.

Enver Hoxha went on to characterize the leading role of the Party in building the foundations of socialism in the country and dwelt on the question of further strengthening the Party. Our Party, he said, has carried out its tasks and led the people correctly. Our Party eliminated the terrible threat of Titoism and Trotskyism in the person of Koche Dzodze & Co., because it understood Stalin's teaching and correctly put it into effect. In the course of the period under review, the Party was vigilant and mercilessly rebuffed all alien and hostile manifestations in the Party. It fought for its line, upholding the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist principles; it fought against opportunism. A struggle was conducted for a qualitative improvement of Party personnel. Then, having dwelt on the verification of Party documents in the Party, Enver Hoxha pointed out that it was of great educational significance for Communists, that it increased the vigilance of Party organizations and raised the fighting spirit of the Party. The Marxist-Leninist principles of building our Party promoted an intensification of Party unity and the strengthening of the link between primary Party organizations and the leadership.

Turning to questions of internal Party life and Party leadership, the speaker stated that discipline has been strengthened in the Party, criticism and self-criticism have been intensified and internal Party democracy has expanded and become stronger. Referring to shortcomings in Party work, Enver Hoxha noted that criticism and self-criticism from bottom to top is not developed enough, is not always understood and put into effect in the correct manner. The Party leadership must pay special attention to the raising of the theoretical and political level of the workers of its apparatus. A merciless struggle must be declared against bureaucracy and bureaucrats.

Enver Hoxha devoted a great deal of attention in his report to the struggle against Titoism and deviations in the Party. ... We must increase our vigilance tenfold, because the Titoites and their agents will try to infiltrate the Party with the aid of unstable elements.

Enver Hoxha pointed out the danger of a right-wing deviation in the Party, which did not disappear with the liquidation of Titoism. The pressure of the bourgeoisie on the Party, he said, must be regarded as a very serious danger and we must combat it seriously and persistently. Therefore, the Party's revolutionary vigor must be constantly on the increase; the Party's revolutionary vigilance must increase daily; the struggle against opportunism must be merciless and unconditional.

Turning to questions of Marxist-Leninist education of Party members and Party propaganda, Enver Hoxha stressed that the Party considers the raising of the ideological and political level of Party members and candidates its most important task. Speaking of the great importance of the Marxist-Leninist theory for the practical work of the Party, the speaker pointed out the necessity of studying profoundly the "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)."

... With the aid of the peasantry we are building the foundations of socialism, he said. Agrarian reform, new Soviet agro-technical methods and constant state aid to the peasantry have led to a notable strengthening of the peasant economy. We have won the first battle in the countryside; now the Party is faced with the task of gradually, without excessive haste, transforming agriculture by placing it on the general path of development of our economy, leading to socialism. This is the aim of our first five-year plan and of further plans.

Referring to questions of the class struggle in the countryside, the speaker recalled that, in respect to the kulaks the Party is at

present pursuing a policy of restriction, not of liquidation. He directed the Communists' attention to the necessity of conducting a merciless, just and comprehensive struggle against the class enemy, not only in the countryside but also in the cities.

The speaker dwelt in detail on questions of strengthening the people's regime. The masses have understood and felt that this is their own regime.

The speaker elucidated the essence of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the state and recommended that the rich experience of the Soviet state be used. He cautioned against underestimating the role of the People's Councils and usurping of their functions by Party bodies, against underestimating the role of mass public organizations, against an inattentive attitude toward the needs of the population, etc. We must strengthen our people's regime with all our forces and intensify the activity of the people's Soviets, Enver Hoxha said.

The speaker also pointed out the necessity of strengthening the apparatus of state and public organizations, of raising their ideological and political level, their professional training and also of promoting new, young cadres. Another important task of the Party organizations in the state apparatus and in the enterprises is to cultivate a feeling of responsibility, patriotism and respect for the laws and state discipline in the working people.

... Our heroic Party, as always, will successfully carry out all the tasks entrusted to it because it enjoys the unbounded faith and love of the people. The Party and our people harbor boundless love for their glorious savior—the Soviet Union, the Bolshevik party and the great Stalin! Comrade Stalin is with us and where Stalin is there is victory. Comrades, let us raise on high the banner of proletarian internationalism! Forward, to new victories with the banner of Lenin and Stalin!

Long live the heroic Albanian people and the Albanian Workers' Party! Long live the Soviet Union—the glorious homeland of socialism and communism, the unshakable fortress of peace and liberty!

Glory to the great Stalin, our dear father, savior, leader and teacher!

Long live the camp of peace throughout the world!

Poland

POLISH NOTE TO CANADIAN GOVERNMENT. (Izvestia, March 29, p. 6. Complete text:) Warsaw (Tass)—The press has published a note from the Polish government to the Canadian government concerning the return of Polish historical treasures taken from Poland during the war for safekeeping in Canada.

The note points out that Polish patriots, saving precious historical and cultural monuments of the Polish people from the Hitlerite invaders, took them to Canada and handed them over to the Canadian government for safekeeping during the war against Hitlerite Germany.

Among these treasures are ancient monuments of Polish literature of the 12th and 13th centuries, 136 famous Gobelin tapestries from Wawel Castle, which are masterpieces of 16th century weaving, and also notes written in the hand of the great Polish composer Frederic Chopin, and other treasures.

Almost seven years have passed since the end of the war, the note states. The Polish people have already restored many monuments of its history and culture. However, the treasures given to the Canadian government for safekeeping, despite repeated demands and protests by the Polish government, have not yet been returned to their lawful owner—Poland.

The Canadian government, coming to an agreement with traitors to the Polish people, former officials of the emigré government, has not only done everything possible to deprive the Polish people and state of their historical legacy but has not done anything to see to it that the treasures entrusted to its care are not destroyed.

The majority of the treasures, the note points out, were removed from the state building earmarked for their safekeeping, concealed in a monastery and then a "sequester" was imposed on them by Duplessis, the Premier of Quebec Province. Another part of the treasures was concealed in the Montreal Bank vaults in Ottawa. Part of the treasures, which the Canadian government declared "lost," is concealed on the premises of a church parish and farm in the vicinity of Killeleau, near Ottawa.

The Canadian government has sought various reasons for

evading fulfillment of such perfectly obvious duties as the safekeeping and return to the Polish government of its property immediately after the end of hostilities.

Unable to deny the indisputable right of the Polish government to the return of Polish national treasures, the note states, the Canadian government, to justify itself in the eyes of public opinion and to disguise its true intentions, returned a part of the treasures in August, 1946; but these were treasures which represent minimum value in comparison with the concealed property.

The Polish government places full responsibility on the Canadian government for the condition of the Polish national historical treasures and demands that the Canadian government cease immediately this lawlessness and return these historical treasures to the Polish state.

WESTERN EUROPE

On International Themes: THE 'GREEN POOL.' (By M. Mikhailov. Izvestia, March 30, p. 6. Complete text:) Another "plan" has appeared on the West European scene. This time it is the "plan of Pflimlin," French Minister for Beyond the Seas. It is a case of forming a "green pool," the agricultural unification of West European countries which are members of the so-called Council of Europe, as well as Austria, Switzerland and Portugal. At the French government's suggestion the representatives of these 15 held a preparatory conference in the Paris Palais de Chaillot March 25 through March 28. Official reports stated that they discussed the question of organizing a single, joint agricultural market in Western Europe and decided to call a plenary conference for this purpose in the summer or autumn of 1952.

The statements accompanying the conference in the Palais de Chaillot throw some light on these vague reports. One of them belongs to Schuman, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, in his speech at the conference opening, connected the "Pflimlin plan" directly with the infamous plans of Schuman and Pleven, which are constituent parts in the preparation of a military and economic base for aggression in Europe. The U.S. State Department expressed itself no less definitely, hastening to declare its complete support of the French proposal for a "green pool." The U.S.A., according to an American government statement, is convinced that Western Europe, after drawing up the Schuman Plan and the "European army" project, will now draw up a plan for the formation of an agricultural market.

What is the explanation for this open American interest in putting the "Pflimlin plan" into action? The question has a simple explanation: this plan, bearing the name of a current French Minister, is in effect a new American venture. Like all the other "collective" measures of West European countries dictated by Washington, the formation of a "green pool" is designed to ensure complete U.S. control of the West European economy and, in this case, of production, import and export of agricultural produce.

It is generally known that there is an increasingly acute shortage of food in Western Europe, prices are rising and agriculture is declining. The reasons for such a situation are also a secret to no one. These reasons lie in the militarization of the West European economy, in the almost complete absence of measures facilitating agricultural development, in the decline in purchasing power of the population, and in the U.S. attempt to secure a monopoly position on agricultural markets.

The most harmful influence on the food situation in Western Europe lies in the disruption of normal trade relations with Eastern Europe, whose food and raw material supplies have always been essential for the satisfaction of demand by a number of West European states.

It is perfectly obvious that the "green pool," imposed by Washington through its Paris contractors, is intended to form a West European agricultural market isolated from Eastern Europe and completely bound to the U.S.A. But such a combination is not only incapable of eliminating the difficulties in West European agriculture but will aggravate these difficulties still more.

No one in Western Europe can fail to understand this. It was not by chance that representatives of certain West European countries, for instance, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland, were obliged to give notice in their Palais de Chaillot speeches

that they did not intend to participate in the "green pool."

The interests of West European countries demand not that they form isolated, closed markets completely dependent on the U.S.A., but that they restore normal, equitable, mutually profitable economic relations with all countries.

France

CENTENARY OF K. MARX' 'THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE.' (By Florimond Bonte. Pravda, March 31, p. 3. 1800 words. Condensed text:) Karl Marx, the great founder of scientific communism, always showed special interest in the historical events in France. He devoted three principal works to these events. The first of these works, "The Class Struggles in France," discusses the problems of the 1848 revolution; the second, "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," is devoted to the coup d'état of Dec. 2. 1851; the third, "The Civil War in France," analyzes the glorious deeds of the Paris Commune of 1871.

At present, while the centenary of the publication of K. Marx' outstanding work "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," is being celebrated, French Communists are re-reading this remarkable work with justified pride. Marx spoke with a profound knowledge of the matter in this work about the workers' democratic and socialist movement in France. He praised enthusiastically the creative faculties of the French working class, its revolutionary initiative, its fervor in the struggle. ...

From "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" we can learn a number of very important lessons.

The first lesson lies in the fact that it is impossible to defend a republic without the workers. ...

The second lesson is that a successful repulse to reactionary dictatorship, to fascism, is possible only by bringing about the unity of the masses. This unity should be achieved by a daily struggle, through tireless exposing of right-wing socialist leaders, who try to prevent the creation of unity and who thereby facilitate fascist seizure of power. ...

The third lesson which we learn from K. Marx' "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" is that the struggle against fascism must have an offensive, not a defensive, character. Fascism is not inevitable just as war is not inevitable. In order to block its path, it is necessary to struggle against the Proudhons and Louis Blancs of 1952, who are trying to open the doors of the presidential Elysée Palace to de Gaulle.

The fourth lesson is that a party armed with well-tested revolutionary theory, a party that is well organized and closely allied with the working masses and with the people as a whole, is essential to the working class in the struggle for victory.

In 1851 there was still no such party, and, although Marx and Engels had already formulated a consistent revolutionary doctrine in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," the doctrine had not at that time reached the broad masses.

In our time such a party exists in France. ... This is the French Communist Party.

In 1952 the doctrine of Marx and Engels, developed and enriched by the geniuses of revolution, Lenin and Stalin, has imbued deeply the masses of people on all continents; like a gigantic beacon, it lights up the path to freedom for the peoples. It represents a mighty, effective and irresistible force. ...

Great Britain

International Review: AGAINST THE ARMS RACE. (By M. Marinin. Pravda, March 30, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The General Council of the British Trades Union warned the government officially on March 26 that if it continues to pursue its present economic policy, the "trade unions will be all the more obliged to transfer the center of gravity to wage increases." Until the present, as is known, the official policy of the T.U.C. was to "freeze wages." ...

The General Council's statement came immediately after approval of the 1952-1953 budget, which has a clearly expressed military character. Direct and disguised military appropriations amount to more than 50% of all expenditures. ...

The British press acknowledges that in the immediate future there will be an enormous rise in prices for butter, milk, eggs, cheese, bacon, sugar, flour, semolina, soap and other products.

In 1951 the prices of butter, milk, eggs and sugar increased 20% the price of cheese 71%, etc. In addition, prices have already been raised in 1952 for coal, gas, electric power and for bus and railroad fares.

The new budget promises a considerable reduction in real wages, taking into account the enormous taxes which amount to 50% of wages, and threatens the masses of people with a fall in the living standard.

It appears from the data that mass unemployment is to be the chief method by which the British government intends to counter-act wage-raise demands. At present the number of unemployed in Britain already exceeds 600,000 persons. A further curtailment of civilian branches of production is inevitable as a result of the measures provided by the new budget. This, according to the press, will lead to an increase in the number of unemployed up to 1,000,000.

Reynolds News states that the government "is creating unemployment intentionally. Bankers and economists are delighted that the number of unemployed is growing. They believe that, since workers will be afraid of losing jobs, businessmen will be able with great ease to turn down wage-raise demands, which undoubtedly will be advanced as a result of a further rise in high prices.

"The attack on the living standard of millions of low-paid workers has already led to a reduction in the demand for consumers' goods. Millions of families can no longer purchase essential foods. Their purchasing power is being exhausted. Such a reduction in demand leads in turn to a growth in unemployment." ...

The British working class is meeting the new attack by the monopolists with an intensified struggle for their vital rights. In the vanguard march the miners, who have already demanded a wage increase. Simultaneously, the delegates' conference of the National Union of Mine Workers has called upon all Members of Parliament from coal regions to seek a revision of the budget and to expose the policy of the ruling circles at forthcoming municipal elections.

"It is obvious," Reuters reports, "that other trade unions will follow the miners' example and also demand a wage increase." ...

Against this background the forced maneuvers of the General Council's reactionary leaders become intelligible. On one hand they foam at the mouth in support of the arms race and demand "peace in industry;" on the other, the Deakins and Tewsons take into account and adapt to the feeling among the broad trade union masses. In this way they calculate to assume control over the trade union mass movement for a wage increase.

It is indicative that even the Executive Committee of the Labor Party has appealed to local organizations "to use every opportunity" to protest the new budget.

Indicative of the Labor Party's internal situation is the aggravation of differences between the Attlee-Morrison-Phillips group and the Bevan group, a fact which reflects deep dissatisfaction with British ruling circles' antipopular, pro-American policy, which is enveloping over wider numbers of working people.

The backstage combinations and maneuvers by the Labor Party and trade union leaders cannot check the growing struggle of the British working class against the attack by monopoly capital on the living standard of working people, against the American imperialists' encroachment on the country's national interests.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Brazil

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF BRAZIL. (By A. Sivolobov. Pravda, March 26, p. 3. 1200 words. Condensed text:) The 30th year since the founding of the Communist Party of Brazil ended March 25. ...

Almost all the 30-year history of the Brazilian Communist Party is closely connected with the name of its leader, Luis Carlos Prestes. ...

On Washington's orders in May, 1947, the fascist government of Dutra once again banned Communist Party activity and renewed a court case against Prestes and other Party leaders. Driven deeply underground, the Brazilian Communist Party headed the struggle of the masses for peace, democracy and

national independence. Through the lips of Luis Carlos Prestes, their leader, the Brazilian people stated that they would never fight against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. The struggle for peace and liberty included very broad strata of the population and took varied forms: the collection of signatures to the World Peace Council appeal for conclusion of a peace pact, which 4,000,000 Brazilians have already signed; demonstrations and meetings against sending Brazilian troops to Korea; strikes by workers demanding an improvement in their living conditions; armed clashes between peasants and the police and troops; and meetings and conferences in defense of peace and of Brazilian national resources.

The struggle for peace in Brazilian rural areas is becoming broader. Peasants and farm laborers realize that the struggle for peace is closely connected with the struggle for land. To obtain their essential demands, the peasants are forming leagues and committees on Communist Party initiative. In the states of Parana, São Paulo and in the northeast poor peasants, weapons in hand, are waging a struggle against landowners and American planters.

The Brazilian working class heads the people in their struggle for peace and national independence, and, despite police terror and government measures restricting trade union activity, is fighting on a large scale. In 1951 alone more than 300 large-scale strikes were held in the country, the largest of which was a strike by metallurgical industry workers in São Paulo—the industrial center of the country—and which began with a mass demonstration under the slogans: "We Demand Peace," "We Will Not Go to Korea," "Down With the Americans!"

Numerous attempts by the Brazilian government to fulfill the demands of Washington to send troops to Korea are coming up against fierce and constantly growing opposition by the working class, which is united in the Confederation of Brazilian Workers.

On the initiative of the Brazilian Communist Party of Brazil, a wide democratic front for national liberation is being formed in the country. The democratic front's program, formulated in the August, 1950, manifesto by Prestes, puts forward as the basic task the struggle for peace, democracy and national independence, demands the confiscation of American monopoly capital and the lands of large landowners, the formation of a people's democratic government from representatives of the workers, peasants, middle classes and national bourgeoisie, which is waging a struggle against the domination of American monopolies in the country. ...

AFRICA

Tunisia

NEW PROVOCATION IN TUNISIA.—French Authorities Arrest Members of Tunisian Government. Martial Law Introduced. (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, March 28, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris—Events in Tunisia have entered a new and still more acute phase. On March 25 Hautecloque, the French Resident-General, presented an ultimatum to the Bey of Tunis to dismiss Premier Chenik and his entire government immediately. As is known, there is in Tunisia, a French protectorate, a local government under the trusteeship and strict control of French authorities. This government has put forward only extremely timid demands for reforms in Tunisia. It has not demanded abrogation of the protectorate treaty but has insisted only on the formation of a government made up solely of Tunisian Ministers (the direction of foreign policy and defense is now in French hands), on formation of a Tunisian National Assembly and the transfer of agencies of self-government to the Tunisians themselves. However, since the time when Chenik's government requested the U.N. to help return independence to Tunisia, the French authorities have considered him undesirable.

The Bey refused to carry out Hautecloque's demand. Then the French Resident-General, acting according to a previously mapped plan, began using gross coercion. On the night of March 26 he invested with dictatorial powers General Garbay, the commander-in-chief of the French armed forces in Tunisia, who has gained dismal fame for himself as an "executioner" in colonial expeditions against the peoples who are struggling for their independence.

On the same night Chenik, Premier of Tunisia, Materi, a

Minister Without Portfolio, ben Salem, Minister of Public Health, and Mzali, Minister of Trade and Crafts, were seized by the police, put on a military aircraft, and taken to the remote point of Kebili, in southern Tunisia. At the same time numerous leaders of the national liberation movement, including two members of the Tunisian Communist Party Politburo, were arrested. (As is known, a sizable group of Tunisian Communist Party leaders, headed by its secretaries Ennafaa, Nisard and Djerad, were arrested still earlier on the night of Jan. 18.) The police raided and searched the premises of the Tunisian Communist Party Central Committee.

Martial law has been declared in Tunisia. All processions, demonstrations, and meetings in public places have been forbidden; censorship of newspaper reports has been intensified; the inhabitants have been banned from going out on the streets from 8:30 p.m. to 5:30 a.m. Telephone connections between Tunisia and France have been broken off.

Publishing the reports of the events in Tunisia under biased headlines on the front pages, the Paris newspapers emphasize that Hautecloque and General Garbay are acting according to instructions received from the Pinay government. The French Cabinet has discussed the situation in Tunisia. The decisions which it has taken are being kept secret. The newspapers report the sudden disappearance of two members of the Chenik government who were in Paris—Salah ben Youssef and Badra—the two Ministers who had introduced in the United Nations a request to consider the question of granting independence to Tunisia.

The news received from Tunisia has given rise to much talk in Parliamentary circles. Many Deputies are not concealing their worry over the fact that the measures adopted by the government can lead to grave consequences for France. These measures are producing the impression of a direct provocation, the object of which is to unleash new, bloody events.

Commenting on the reports received from Tunisia, *Ce Soir* states: "For a number of months the French government has tried in vain to shatter the national liberation movement in Tunisia. The meeting of the Resident-General with the Bey, during which the Resident-General demanded the dismissal of Chenik, had the same object. It was just as fruitless as previous ones. As a result of this failure, the government has adopted measures which are a genuine declaration of war to the people of Tunisia. However, these measures in fact will lead only to an intensification of the unanimous will in the Tunisian people to achieve independence."

Foreign Trade

ORGANIZATION OF AVTOVNESHTRANS, ALL-SOVIET ORGANIZATION OF AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT FOR FOREIGN TRADE SHIPMENTS. (Vneshnyaya trgovlya, No. 2, February [published in March], 1952, p. 45. Complete text:) Avtovneshtrans, the All-Soviet Organization of Automobile Transport for Foreign Trade Shipments, has been set up.

This organization provides automobile transport of freight to the Chinese People's Republic (Sinkiang Province) and to the Mongolian People's Republic, and also shipments to the U.S.S.R. from those countries, conducts transport-expediting operations, warehouse storage and loading and unloading work, and fulfills commissions relating to customs regulations and the insurance of foreign trade shipments.

CHARTER OF AVTOVNESHTRANS, ALL-SOVIET ORGANIZATION OF AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT FOR FOREIGN TRADE SHIPMENTS. (Vneshnyaya trgovlya, No. 2, February [published in March], 1952, pp. 45-47. Complete text:) General Status.—1. Avtovneshtrans, the All-Soviet Organization, is an independent business organization, which enjoys the rights of a legal entity and operates on the principles of business accountability.

2. Avtovneshtrans backs its operations and obligations with the property in its possession, which is subject to legal claims under present legislation of the U.S.S.R.

Avtovneshtrans bears no liability for claims addressed to the state, its agencies or other organizations.

The state carries no liability for the operations and obligations of the organization.

3. Avtovneshtrans is situated in the city of Moscow.

4. Avtovneshtans has a circular seal bearing around its edge the words: "All-Soviet Organization of Automobile Transport for Foreign Trade Shipments," and in the center of the seal an automobile wheel with wings, over which is written in a semicircle Avtovneshtans.

Functions.—5. The All-Soviet Organization Avtovneshtans carries out:

(a) transport by automobile of export shipments to the Chinese People's Republic (Sinkiang Province) and to the Mongolian People's Republic, and also of shipments imported by the U.S.S.R. from these countries;

(b) transport-expediting operations—reception of export shipments from railroad lines and river steamship lines and transmission of these shipments to foreign recipients; also the reception of import shipments from foreign suppliers;

(c) warehousing of export and import freight, both in its own and rented warehouses;

(d) loading and unloading work on export and import shipments;

(e) commissions relative to customs regulations;

(f) fulfillment of commissions for insuring export and import shipments.

Rights of the Organization.—6. Avtovneshtans is given the right, in the manner established by the appropriate laws:

(a) to conclude all manner of contracts and transactions and to engage in other legal actions appropriate to the purposes and nature of its activity, including credit operations, to bring suit or contest suit in courts and arbitration;

(b) to acquire as property, remove, hire and hire out automobile transport;

(c) to carry out its activity both on the territory of the U.S.S.R. and abroad; to establish branches, agencies and road points, and to take part in like manner in all manner of societies and organizations which correspond to the tasks of the organization;

(d) to issue transport documents and warehouse receipts;

(e) to build, acquire, remove, lease and grant leases for all manner of subsidiary enterprises, warehouses, means and appliances necessary for the transport of freight and carrying out transport-expediting, loading and unloading and warehousing operations, and also to have plots of land, dwellings and other property.

Capital.—7. The charter capital of Avtovneshtans is 25,000,000 rubles.

Administration of the Organization.—8. Avtovneshtans is administered by the chairman of the organization and his deputies, appointed in the manner laid down by the law.

The chairman of the organization is responsible for the division of work between the chairman and his deputies.

9. The chairman of the organization administers all the affairs and property of the organization, makes and concludes on behalf of the organization all the necessary transactions, legal and other acts, and deals directly with all institutions, enterprises and persons on the affairs of the organization.

10. Foreign trade contracts concluded by Avtovneshtans in

Moscow must be signed by two persons, one of whom is the chairman of the organization or his deputy, and the other a person authorized to endorse foreign trade transactions in an authorization signed by the chairman of the organization.

All monetary obligations in foreign trade issued by Avtovneshtans in Moscow must have the signatures of the chairman or his deputy and the chief accountant of the organization.

All foreign trade transactions concluded by Avtovneshtans and deeds for the acquisition, alienation and lease of real property, and also monetary obligations issued outside of Moscow (both on the territory of the U.S.S.R. and abroad) must be signed by two persons who have received authorization to sign for the chairman of the organization.

Accounting and Distribution of Profit.—11. The operational year of Avtovneshtans extends from Jan. 1 through Dec. 31 of each calendar year.

12. Accounts and balance sheets of Avtovneshtans are drawn up and approved in the manner established by the present laws and regulations of the U.S.S.R.

13. Distribution of the net profit of Avtovneshtans is determined by the present laws and regulations of the U.S.S.R.

Dissolution.—14. The dissolution of Avtovneshtans takes place in the manner laid down by the present laws and regulations of the U.S.S.R.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES. (Vneshtorg, No. 2, February [published in March], 1952, p. 45. Complete text:) Comrade Ye. N. Fadeyev has been appointed assistant director of the Administration for the Countries of Eastern and Central Europe in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Soyuzvneshtans, the All-Soviet Organization [for Transport and Expediting Services for Foreign Trade Shipments], announces that Yakov Ivanovich Krasnyuk is chairman of the organization, effective Jan. 7, 1952.

Avtovneshtans, the All-Soviet Organization [of Automobile Transport for Foreign Trade Shipments], announces that Nikolai Alexeyevich Simagin is acting manager of the organization, effective Jan. 10, 1952.

Avtovneshtans announces that Arkady Avraamovich Lyubimsky is assistant manager of the organization, effective Jan. 16, 1952.

Prodintorg, the All-Soviet Organization [for the Administration of Food Produce and Foreign Trade] announces that Tikhon Timofeyevich Serikov and Veniamin Vasilyevich Usoltsev are vice-chairmen of the organization, effective Dec. 20, 1951, and Jan. 14, 1952, respectively.

[For previous articles on foreign trade organizations and appointments and changes, see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 43, pp. 6-7, 44.]

In Forthcoming Issues

KAZAKHSTAN—A group of reports and articles surveying current problems of ideology, economic development and administration in the Central Asian republic.

PLANNING INDUSTRY AND TRADE—Several articles providing additional material on the planning of industry, trade, prices and economic coordination.

PLAYWRIGHTS AND WRITERS—The attack on "conflictless plays" continues, and discussion begins of screen writing and children's books.

—and many other features in **THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS**

Communist Party

IDEOLOGICAL WORK OF UKRAINE PARTY ORGANIZATION. (By L. Melnikov, Secretary of Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, March 31, pp. 2-3. 4200 words. Condensed text:) I.—Ideological work and the communist education of the working people are an object of special concern to the Bolshevik party and Comrade Stalin personally. ...

In their ideological work the Ukraine Bolsheviks have always been guided by the directives of Lenin, who appealed to the Ukrainian workers resolutely to "seize, utilize and consolidate every possibility of contact with the politically conscious Great Russian workers, with their literature and their fund of ideas; this is demanded by the fundamental interests of both the Ukrainian and the Great Russian workers' movements."

The constant concern and attention of the Party and of Comrade Stalin personally in matters connected with ideological work has aided the Ukraine Party organization in defeating bourgeois nationalism and has furthered the flowering of Ukrainian Soviet culture and the ideological growth of the intelligentsia.

The Ukraine Party organization, under the guidance of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Stalin personally, is doing great work for the communist education of the working people and for cultural construction in the republic. At present the Ukraine has about 30,000 primary, incomplete secondary and secondary schools, in which 6,500,000 children are being educated. In the 158 higher educational institutions more than 160,000 students are being trained. The republic also has 75 theaters, 26 symphony orchestras and 28,000 clubs and Palaces of Culture. Its 21 book publishing houses have published more than 10,000 books, in Ukrainian and Russian, in a total of over 300,000,000 copies, in the postwar years alone. The Ukraine publishes about 1200 newspapers with a circulation of about 5,000,000 and 64 magazines with a circulation of 869,000. ...

The successes achieved in developing science, literature and art and in organizing secondary and higher education in the Ukraine have promoted a general advance in the republic's ideological work. However, there have been serious shortcomings in this matter. Party organizations have relaxed their attention to ideological and educational work among the intelligentsia and have not subjected to severe criticism the ideological distortions and deviations which have occurred in various works of literature and art. ...

II.—It is a well-known fact that the higher the political level and the Marxist-Leninist consciousness of officials in any branch of state or Party work is, the better, more productive and more effective their work will be. The fact that many Communists failed to notice ideological distortions in various Ukrainian artistic and literary works was a consequence of their insufficiently high ideological and theoretical level.

At present questions of the Marxist-Leninist education of Party and Soviet cadres and the intelligentsia are at the center of the Ukraine Party organization's attention.

The Party organization is doing great work to raise the general educational, ideological and theoretical level of its personnel. More than 29,000 Party, Soviet, propagandist and newspaper officials of the republic have received instruction in the postwar years in the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee's Higher Party School, in province Party schools and in various courses. At present about 4000 Party *aktiv* members are receiving training in Party schools and courses.

The desire of Party and Soviet cadres, the intelligentsia and the working people of the republic to master Marxist-Leninist theory and raise the level of their theoretical training has increased considerably. In the current year more than 710,000 Communists are engaged in various forms of political education and 640,000 of the intelligentsia are studying in the Party education system—195,000 more than in the last study year. ...

Recently the Ukraine Union of Soviet Writers held discussions on the libretto of the opera "Bogdan Khmelnytsky," as revised by W. Wasilewska and A. Korneichuk, on A. Golovko's new novel "Artem Garmash," on the works of poets and essay

writers dealing with the great construction projects of communism and on new works by our playwrights. ...

III.—A large number of Ukrainian scientists are engaged in the solution of scientific problems of enormous significance to the national economy. The 1952 research plan for the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences provides for completion of a number of complex projects which will be of assistance to planning and construction organizations working on the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Center and the Southern Ukraine Canal. Such problems as "The Complex Utilization of the Ukraine's Water Resources," "The Struggle Against Drought in the Southern Areas of the Ukraine and Agricultural Development in the Irrigation Zone," "The Utilization of Local Sources of Fertilizer in the Ukraine," and others, are also being worked out. Research work directed toward helping the construction projects of communism involves more than 100 projects.

The Party organizations are paying increased attention to the work of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences' Institutes of Philosophy, History, Literature, Linguistics, Art History, Folklore and Ethnography. These institutes are today working actively on the problems advanced by Comrade Stalin in his work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," producing scientific works on the Leninist-Stalinist national policy, on the friendship between the peoples of our country, on Soviet patriotism and on the history of social, political, philosophical and economic thought in the Ukraine. Works are in preparation on the beneficial influence of advanced Russian culture and political and social thought on the historic friendship between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, who "together struggled against Tsarism and Kerenskyism, against the landlords and capitalists, against war and imperialism. Together they shed their blood for land and peace, for freedom and socialism" (J. Stalin). ...

The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has examined the question of measures for improving instruction in the social sciences in higher educational institutions of the republic. ...

Great attention is being paid by the Party organizations to improving the work of primary and secondary schools and raising the quality of their instruction. The teaching of Russian and Ukrainian language and literature, history and other subjects is being reorganized in the light of Comrade Stalin's works on linguistics. Attention is being paid mainly to raising standards and giving methodological help to the teachers.

The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee has revealed serious defects in the present programs and textbooks on Ukrainian literature and language, and in anthologies and readers. These elucidate in a superficial manner questions relating to the friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R., Soviet patriotism and the interrelations of Ukrainian and Russian literature, and fail to illustrate adequately the educational significance of Soviet literature.

These textbooks were widely discussed in the syllabus commissions of the schools, at teachers' methodological meetings and in the press. More than 60,000 teachers took part in these discussions. Thirty authors' groups are at present working to correct existing texts and write new ones.

IV.—The Ukraine Party organizations are intensifying their control over mass political, cultural and educational work in city and countryside. Party and Soviet *aktiv* members, the intelligentsia and leading workers in industry and agriculture are being more extensively enlisted in agitation work. ...

The Party organizations of the western provinces are directing all their propaganda and mass political work toward educating the working people in the spirit of the Leninist-Stalinist friendship between peoples, Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism and hatred for the bourgeois nationalists, agents of American-British imperialism. ...

Last year Ukrainian publishing houses put out 2420 different titles in a total of about 64,000,000 copies. This year the total number of copies will increase considerably. More books will be published on the Leninist-Stalinist friendship of the peoples and Soviet patriotism, as well as the classics of Russian literature and the works of modern writers of Russia and the fraternal republics. ...

It must be added that not all Party organizations have as yet undertaken to correct defects in ideological work in the

proper manner. Some are approaching this highly important matter in a campaign spirit. The Lvov Province and city committees have done badly in ideological, educational and mass political work. The city committee has not directed lectures and other forms of propaganda toward unmasking bourgeois ideology and manifestations of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, and has worked badly in directing the work of museums and of the Party organizations of unions in literature and the arts and in higher educational institutions. ...

HISTORIC CONGRESS OF PARTY OF LENIN AND STALIN. (By A. Kosulnikov. Pravda, March 28, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The 11th Bolshevik Party Congress was held 30 years ago, in March and April, 1922. This was the last Party congress held with the participation and under the direct leadership of V. I. Lenin. It summed up the results of the first year of implementation of the New Economic Policy and outlined the further tasks of Party and state in the process of socialist construction. The congress discussed the most important questions of Party work and mobilized the Party and the working masses to fight for the building of the foundation of socialism in our country. ...

The Bolshevik party effected the transition to peaceful work for restoration of the national economy on the basis of the brilliant Leninist-Stalinist plan for building socialism. This plan was designed to develop socialist industry in a comprehensive manner and gradually to draw the working peasants into socialist construction through the cooperatives. It was made necessary by the need to oust and eliminate capitalist elements.

The history of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. wholly confirmed the correctness of this plan. The victory of socialism in our country was a triumph for the Party's wise Leninist-Stalinist policy. The prophecy of Lenin and Stalin as to the international significance of the New Economic Policy—that it would be an inevitable phase of the socialist revolution in all countries—was confirmed. In the people's democracies, which are going through the transition period from capitalism to socialism, the experience of implementing the New Economic Policy in the U.S.S.R. is being utilized and the task of building the foundation of a socialist economy is being successfully carried out. All the fundamental patterns of the transition from capitalism to socialism discovered by Lenin and Stalin and tested by the experience of building socialism in the U.S.S.R. are also operating in the people's democracies.

In his speeches at the 11th Party Congress V. I. Lenin especially stressed the tremendous work of Comrade Stalin in the post of People's Commissar for Nationalities, noting that there was no other possible candidate for the post but him. At that time Comrade Stalin was also in charge of the work of the People's Commissariat for Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. Lenin pointed out that the leadership of Comrade Stalin in this highly important sector of state construction was also of exceptional importance.

After the 11th congress, on April 3, 1922, the plenary session of the Party Central Committee, at Lenin's suggestion, elected Comrade Stalin General Secretary. Since then Comrade Stalin has been working continuously at this post, the highest in the Party. ...

Young Communist League

RAISE LEVEL OF IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING OF YOUTH.—Conference in Young Communist League Central Committee. (Pravda, March 29, p. 2. Complete text:) A conference has been held in the Young Communist League Central Committee of propaganda and agitation secretaries of province and territory committees and Union republic Central Committees of the Y.C.L. The conference was devoted to questions connected with the ideological and political work of Y.C.L. organizations among young people.

A report on the conclusion of the study year in the Y.C.L. political education system was made by V. I. Kochemasov, Secretary of the Y.C.L. Central Committee.

Reports by A. Mukhamedov, Secretary of the Uzbek Y.C.L.

Central Committee, V. Motornyuk of the Kiev Province Y.C.L. Committee and A. Dyuzhev of the Krasnodar Territory Y.C.L. Committee were devoted to questions of mass agitation work among rural youth in the spring and summer of 1952.

Participants in the conference discussed the reports and framed measures aimed at further improving the ideological and political work of Y.C.L. organizations among young people. —(Tass.)

State and Law

From Experience of Work of the Soviets: ... III.—STREET COMMITTEES. (By P. Potapov, Director of Organizational Instruction Department, Saratov City Soviet. Izvestia, March 26, p. 2. Complete text:) The city of Saratov has more than 258 street committees, to which about 2000 persons have been elected. In addition, there is a large *aktiv* which centers upon these committees.

Through the street committees the executive committees of the city and the borough Soviets carry on extensive organizational mass work and cultural-enlightenment work among the people. Here are a few examples.

The street committee on Pushkin Street, whose chairman is Yevgenia Petrovna Malysheva, has changed the appearance of its street and courtyards in a short time. Lawns and flower beds are laid out every year here, and about 1000 trees and shrubs have been planted along the street. Plants for the flower beds are raised by the housewives. The street committee helps the apartment management in renovating apartments, recruiting the tenants themselves to do this work.

With the aid of the street committee public check was organized on major repairs on the apartments at 9, 17 and 20 Pushkin Street. Tenants' meetings were held and were attended by the heads of the repair organization and representatives of the borough executive committee and the housing administration. Shortcomings in repair work noted by the tenants were rapidly eliminated.

Sanitation committees composed of the housewives have been formed on Pushkin Street. A sanitation certificate has been instituted for every apartment and notes the results of regular sanitation inspections.

The street committee pays much attention to children. Pensioner Comrade Denisova has organized a playground in the courtyard at 6 Pushkin Street and Young Pioneer corners at 6, 8 and 17 Pushkin Street. Group readings of literature, amateur performances, games and morning parties are arranged for the youngsters. In Summer housewives Comrades Vasilyeva, Ponomareva and Naumova and Comrade Srogovich, a Deputy to the city Soviet, organize walks outside the city and trips to the museums for the children.

The street committee does much work among the housewives. They hear lectures and reports like "The Struggle Against Vestiges of Capitalism in the Minds of the People," "The Great Construction Projects of Communism," and "Prospects for Developing the City of Saratov."

Other street committees in the city also do interesting and worth-while work. A lecture series has been opened at 83 Gorky Street on the initiative of the public and the standing committee of the borough Soviet.

The street committee has organized a Young Pioneer camp in the courtyard of 10 Worker Street. In summer as many as 150 children come there to work in sports, drama, chorus, amateur photography and other groups.

The street committee and all Saratov residents are making every effort to make their Volga city beautiful and well built and to win first place in the socialist competition of cities in the Russian Federation. Only last year the local Soviets recruited about 100,000 working people to help clean up, develop and landscape the city. The public helped reconstruct Revolution Square and the Volga embankment.

About 600,000 young trees have been planted on the hilly bank and 80,000 new decorative plants have sprung up along the streets and in the squares and courtyards. Parks have been laid out in Lenin and Stalin Boroughs. The street committees play an important part in all this work.

(Feuilleton)—PENDULUM. (By A. Yerokhin. Pravda, March 26, p. 2. Complete text:) A slender mountain ash, its leafy head kissing the hedge below, is, as everyone knows, the way the song symbolizes an ordinary, feckless young lass. A metaphor aptly symbolizing A. Babichev, Director of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee's State Statistical Publishing House, is perhaps willows growing along the banks of rivers and lakes. You can weave whatever you wish from these willows. And they sway to and fro, disturbed by the slightest breeze. Acquaintance with Babichev's activity also reminds one of a pendulum. It swings to one side—

—Tick!

It swings to the other—

—Tock!

But the widest amplitude of A. Babichev's oscillations was observed by his colleagues during the windless days of January. On Jan. 15 of this year he stood before them—an irate director, indignant at the unsavory actions of his subordinate, Samuil Vladimirovich Shatskes. The director was deeply wrathful, and rightly so. Before him was a memorandum to the effect that Shatskes, manager of one of the branches of the State Statistical Publishing House, had paid out tens of thousands of rubles of state funds for the work of his friends, work which they were supposed to do anyway because it was a part of their job.

There was a clap of thunder—in the form of an order:

"For tolerating violations of financial discipline and for illegal expenditure of cash funds, a reprimand is issued to S. V. Shatskes, branch manager."

Let's give Babichev his due. On the following day, in the interests of self-criticism, he reread his order. And his wrath was intensified. And how! He recalled that in recent years he had repeatedly received memoranda of this kind, to the effect that Samuil Vladimirovich was violating generally accepted principles of enterprise management, that he was spending too much. In the past year alone several such memoranda had been received from the city where one of the printing houses managed by Shatskes was located.

"No, this is the last straw!" A. Babichev roared. And the day after the issuance of the reprimand a punitive clause was added: "For failure to fulfill his managerial duties properly, Samuil Vladimirovich Shatskes is relieved of his functions as manager of the branch and director of the printing house." He countersigned the supplementary remarks, read them over and murmured:

"So be it!"

"So be it!" Local Party agencies, which also had at their disposal a good deal of material on Shatskes' unsavory conduct, were in complete accord.

But, quick as a flash, Babichev changed his mind. Only ten days elapsed after the reprimand had been issued. A whimpering Samuil Vladimirovich was standing before him, and this was all it took to sway Comrade Babichev. He no longer looked like the stern director, justly punishing evil, but rather like a compassionate auntie.

"It's nothing at all, really nothing, Samuil Vladimirovich," he said as he comforted his old friend. "We'll fix the whole thing up—the order, too. Just write a statement to the effect that you request to be relieved of your position at your own behest."

"With pleasure!"

Removed from his position for having made chaos out of his work, Shatskes cheerfully wrote out a request that he be removed for a second time—that is to say, relieved of his job at his own behest. And this order was forthwith countersigned.

An elated Samuil Vladimirovich made another request:

"I'll need a character reference to obtain another managerial post."

Comrade Babichev good-humoredly assented. And right on the spot a eulogistic character reference was composed which noted the great merits of Shatskes in the field of printing report forms.

Perhaps Shatskes had really reformed on his way to Moscow, and Comrade Babichev believed in his innocence? No, not even Babichev himself says this. In an official letter addressed to the new manager of the branch, he suggested to him that he

eliminate the errors committed by Shatskes. These mistakes are numerous: the books in a chaotic state, the wage fund has been squandered, etc., etc.

But after having signed this letter, Comrade Babichev immediately put in a call to the city of Gorky. Local Party officials were amazed when they heard his proposition:

"I intend to leave Shatskes, who is very well known to you, in the post of assistant manager."

Evidently, the director of the statistical forms publishing house decided that the best man to correct the scandals tolerated by Shatskes was Shatskes himself.

Incidentally, these swings and oscillations of the responsible statistical forms publisher have been noted before. There exists another volume of correspondence between A. Babichev and S. Shatskes. This epistolary work, in the form of letters, memoranda, directives and orders on the one hand, and representations and written replies on the other, reads like a moving romantic novel in letters. But unity of form and content is not to be found therein. The from is affectionate, friendly; the deed is sordid and gross.

The plot of the novel is simple. Three printing presses were set aside in Moscow for the printing of various forms. On A. Babichev's instructions, the presses were taken by Shatskes and installed in Dzerzhinsk. The following cordial greeting came from that locality:

"Presses installed but not put into operation."

This was followed by distant peals of thunder in the form of strict admonitions to start the presses. But Shatskes next submitted an estimate for dismantling them and hauled them off to the city of Gorky. And another touching message—sent from Gorky to Moscow:

"Presses assembled; will operate in near future."

But this near future likewise failed to arrive. Soon a crew came in and dismantled the presses in order to ship them to Leningrad. This gallivanting on the part of the presses cost a good deal, but the cordial relations between Babichev and Shatskes were not spoiled.

Ticktock, ticktock, the bureaucratic pendulum set in motion by the hand of A. Babichev counts off various orders and dispositions, thus stifling loud outcries about Shatskes' actions. A. Babichev is not behaving as he should in this case. Strange, incomprehensible behavior!

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'PENDULUM.' (Pravda, March 28, p. 2. Complete text:) The management of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Central Statistical Administration has reported that in connection with the feuilleton "Pendulum" published in Pravda March 26 a commission has been set up to investigate the incorrect actions of A. Babichev, Director of the State Statistical Publishing House. This publishing house is under the jurisdiction of the Central Statistical Administration, not under the State Planning Committee, as the feuilleton erroneously stated.

Trade Unions

THE SEMYONOV 'BAILIWICK.' (By Staff Correspondent N. Olesov. Trud, March 25, p. 2. 1200 words. Condensed text:) From early morning on, the ringing of the telephone resounds in the stables of the Mikhailovsky Paper Mill. Assistant Manager Barak, Chief Engineer Sapozhnikov, Director of the Personnel Department Zadneulitsa, Director of the Workers' Supply Department Gelfand or Chief Accountant Pimenov require a worker to be sent up to them. Someone has to clean out a shed, someone else has to fetch water and someone else has to chop wood. The stable boss does not argue with his superiors: he takes people away from their jobs and sends them out to act as servants.

Once Young Communist Zakharov spoke up against a system under which people "worked for the officials but received money from the factory on some sort of phoney voucher." The officials of the enterprise considered Zakharov's conduct "a gross violation of labor discipline" and reprimanded him.

Chief Engineer Sapozhnikov took Stakhanovite Sirogodskaya from her job and ordered her to go to his home and wash the floors.

The Stakhanovite refused:

"My job is here, at the machine."

Next day she was transferred to lower-paid work; later she was assigned to an auxiliary sector and from there—to cutting wood.

Manager Semyonov took over two rooms in the offices as an apartment. The mill has its own living quarters, and Semyonov's predecessors had made use of them, but he decided to enjoy the amenities of a public building free of charge and live in the office. His livestock, accommodated in the stables, were also maintained by the mill.

Mikhailovsky is a workers' settlement far from the railroad, and representatives of province and central organizations rarely visit there. Some officials of the mill have taken advantage of this to turn the enterprise entrusted to them into a private bailiwick.

Of course such an antistate practice makes the workers indignant. They demand that measures be taken, but they do not find the necessary support. The former chairman of the mill committee, Sokolkin, remained indifferent to their appeals. It was precisely because he acted at the beck and call of the overweening officials that the trade union members resolutely struck his name off the ballots in secret balloting for the new mill committee.

The meeting included nine candidates in the list, and only seven were to be elected. Sokolkin's name was struck off more than 180 of the 260 ballots. Someone on the tabulating committee obsequiously reported this to the manager.

"We must see that Sokolkin is elected to the mill committee," the manager ordered.

So the tabulating committee passed a resolution to the effect that seven men could not cope with the mill committee's tasks and to ensure successful work it would be necessary to elect all the candidates nominated. Thus Sokolkin again became chairman of the mill committee.

This was a most flagrant violation of trade union democracy, and the workers wrote indignantly about it to Trud. The Central Committee of the Paper Industry Workers' Trade Union canceled the elections and they were held a second time. People who enjoyed the confidence of the collective became members of the mill committee. But this did not please Semyonov and his entourage, and they began to seek out the author of the letter. The letter had been written by Anoshkin, a machine operator in the power plant, and he did not conceal the fact, seeing that the letter had helped the collective. But the manager was of a different opinion. "Get rid of Anoshkin—and get rid of him right away," Semyonov ordered. Anoshkin was an outstanding machine operator: he worked well and constantly won prizes, and his name was on the factory honor roll. Nevertheless he was dismissed as not needed—though another worker was appointed to his job the very same day. ...

Comrade Kovalyov, technical inspector of the trade union Central Committee, visited the factory twice this year. But he failed to notice a single one of the scandals we have described. And Semyonov and his cronies, taking advantage of this, have wrought vengeance with impunity on anyone opposing the transformation of the factory into the private bailiwick of the overweening officials.

National Economy

NEW REDUCTION OF STATE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-STUFFS.—In U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Party Central Committee. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 1, p. 1. Complete text:) In view of the successes achieved by industry and agriculture in 1951, the rise in labor productivity and the lowering of unit costs of production, the Soviet government and the Party Central Committee deem it possible, effective April 1, 1952, to effect another reduction of state retail prices—the fifth—on foodstuffs in general demand.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Party Central Committee decree:

1. As of April 1, 1952, to lower state retail prices for foodstuffs in the following amounts:

Bread, Flour and Macaroni Products.—Rye bread 12%, whole

wheat bread 12%, bread made of sifted best-quality rye flour 15%, bread made from high-grade wheat flour, rolls, cracknels and other bakery products of a bread type 15%, rye flour 12%, whole wheat flour 12%, sifted best-quality rye flour 15%, high-grade wheat flour and other flour 15%, macaroni, noodles and other macaroni products 15% and yeast 20%.

Cereals, Rice, Legumes and Starch Foods.—Semolina, pearl barley and oatmeal 20%, millet, buckwheat, rice, sago and other cereals 15%, starch foods 10% and starch 15%.

Fodder and Feeds.—Rye 12%, wheat, oats, barley and other grains 15% and bran, oil cakes, shorts, mixed fodder, hay and straw 15%.

Meat and Meat Products.—Beef, mutton, pork, sausage meat, sausages, fowl and other meat products 15%, ducks, geese and turkeys 20%, and canned meat, and canned meat and vegetables 20%.

Fats, Cheese and Dairy Products.—Butter 15%, lard 20%, milk, milk products and canned milk 10%, cheese—Soviet, Swiss, Dutch, etc. 20%, local cheeses 10%, vegetable oil 20%, arakhisa and seed oil 30%, margarine 15%, mayonnaises 30%, ice cream 15% and eggs 15%.

Sugar, Confectionery and Groceries.—Granulated and lump sugar 10%, wrapped caramels, soft candies, chocolate and other confectionery made with sugar 10%, unwrapped caramels 15%, cookies, wafers, fruit cake, tarts, pastries, honey cakes, rusks and other confectionery products made with flour 12%, jam and fruit jelly 10%, vitamins 10%, coffee and cocoa 15%, coffee beverages 10%, salt 30%, vinegar 15% and tea 20%.

Fruit.—Apples, pears and grapes 20%, frozen fruits and berries 20% and dried fruits and nuts 20%.

Canned Fruit and Vegetables.—Canned cucumbers, peppers, green peas and tomatoes and frozen vegetables 20%, canned fruit, fruit purée and paste, pickled vegetables, tomato paste, tomato purée, fruit and tomato sauces 10% and grape, apple, plum and tomato juice 20%.

2. To lower prices in restaurants, canteens and other public catering enterprises accordingly.

3. To lower the retail prices for books, including textbooks, an average of 18% as of April 1, 1952.

4. To lower the cost of hotel rooms an average of 15% as of April, 1952.

[Pravda and Izvestia March 1 each devote about a column of page one to reports of meetings celebrating the above decree, besides printing feature articles on the price reductions.]

(Editorial)—**NEW REDUCTION OF PRICES OF CONSUMERS' GOODS.** (Pravda, March 1, p. 1. 1700 words. Condensed text:) ... The Soviet people are receiving the decree on the price reductions with a feeling of deep satisfaction, as a striking new manifestation of the constant concern of their own Party and government for raising the working people's standard of living. ...

The considerable reduction in these prices—from 10% to 30%—will make a marked improvement in the well-being of every Soviet family. ...

At present the results of the operation of the basic economic laws of capitalism and socialism are especially clearly visible. ...

The full burden of the arms race and preparations for a new war is being thrown by the imperialists on the shoulders of the working people, whose standard of living is falling sharply. The working man in these countries is under the scourge of brutal exploitation; he suffers from unemployment, hunger and poverty, from the uninterrupted rise in the cost of living and an unbearable burden of taxation. Even according to the official and clearly reduced figures of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average price of foodstuffs in the U.S.A. at the end of December, 1951, was 234% of the prewar 1935-39 average—nearly two and a half times as high as before the war. In Britain prices have gone up many times during the past few years. In the first half of 1951 alone the British government issued more than 60 different orders increasing retail prices of goods vitally important to the population. The increase in prices in Britain is accompanied by a reduction in rations, which have remained in effect since the war.

The working people of Italy, Western Germany, Japan, Yugoslavia and other countries that have fallen into bondage to

American imperialism are in an even more impoverished condition. ...

The decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Party Central Committee on the new price reduction is arousing an upsurge of socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans. ...

[Trud April 1 carries a half-column report of a decree of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions urging wide development of socialist competition and defining the tasks of trade union organizations in connection with the price reduction.]

Industry

UTILIZE POTENTIALITIES OF DONETS BASIN METALLURGY MORE FULLY. (By D. Akulshin, Staff Correspondent for Stalino Province. Pravda, March 26, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Thanks to the great assistance of the Bolshevik party, the Soviet state and the entire country, the workers of the Donets Basin have rapidly restored the metallurgical plants destroyed during the war. The ferrous metallurgy plants in the basin are now superior in many ways to those in existence before the war.

The splendid Soviet machinery with which the plants are equipped has enabled the metallurgical workers to improve their production methods, to produce more than before the war and to develop new types of output. It must be observed, however, that despite increased production of pig iron, steel and rolled metal in 1951, the main shops at a number of plants failed to fulfill the state plan. Not all shops are working evenly this year either. Why is it that under similar conditions the shops at some plants regularly fulfill the production plan while others work in spurts and deprive the country of large amounts of metal?

Let us take as an example the metallurgical workers of Konstantinovka and Makeyevka. Those at the Frunze Works in Konstantinovka utilized their internal resources to fulfill the state plan for last year and to meet their socialist obligations ahead of schedule, producing much extra metal for the country. Despite great potentialities, the Makeyevka workers did not fulfill the plan and deprived the country of thousands of tons of pig iron, steel and rolled metal. A great deal of ore and coke was saved at Konstantinovka, but the Makeyevka plant used far too much raw material and fuel.

The main reason for the production successes at the Frunze Works is the selfless struggle of its workers, engineers and technicians to make better use of machinery and equipment. All workers at the factory are working constructively to solve the task of producing more metal, improving its quality and reducing unit costs of production without adding to plant installations. Elimination of idle time has enabled the blast furnace workers to increase pig iron output by 10% and to reduce its unit cost considerably.

The picture is entirely different at the blast furnace shop of the Kirov Plant in Makeyevka. Poor operation and maintenance often bring the furnaces to a standstill or force them to operate at less than full capacity. This is why the shop did not fulfill the plan for 1951 or for February, 1952.

The steel smelting and rolling shops of the Donets Basin's metallurgical plants also have great potentialities for increasing metal production, but unfortunately most Donets steelworkers do not have the working conditions which prevail at the Frunze Works. This is largely why many smelting shops are lagging. The smelting shop of the Azov Steel Plant, for example, did not fulfill the state plan in 1951. This is not because the steelworkers do not know how to smelt at high speeds but because conditions for Stakhanovite work have not been provided.

Socialist competition is a powerful lever for utilization of internal reserves and for improving the work of the metallurgical plants. It must be pointed out, however, that formalism is tolerated in the organization of competition. The basic principle of socialist competition—comradely aid to lagging sectors by leading ones for the general advancement—is not everywhere observed. The experience of leading Donets steelworkers is being disseminated extremely slowly.

The Donets Basin metallurgical plants have great reserves at their disposal. It is a major task of Party, economic and trade union organizations in these enterprises to place these reserves at the service of the people, to make fuller use of furnaces and plants and to disseminate the experience of leading workers more widely.

PUBLIC CONTROL OVER QUALITY OF OUTPUT AT EACH OPERATION.—Yesterday at Meeting of Collegium of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry. (Komsomolskaya pravda, March 26, p. 2. 900 words. Condensed text:) The collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry has discussed dissemination of the experience of Moscow's Red Seamstress Plant, where, on the initiative of Stalin Prize Winners P. Sukhoverkhova, public control has been organized over the quality of output at each operation. Speaking at the collegium meeting, Comrade Sukhoverkhova described the work of her brigade and the results of application of her proposal at the plant, where all women workers check carefully to see that not only their own but also the preceding operation is performed correctly. In addition, each brigade selects public inspectors who keep an eye on strict observance of work procedures and check the quality of the finished product. There are 100 of these inspectors at the plant. ...

The collegium of the ministry noted the importance of the Red Seamstress Plant's experience and of that of the children's footwear shop of the Paris Commune Plant in organizing public control over the quality of output at each operation. It was decided to disseminate this experience widely in all light industry enterprises.

Agriculture

THE STORY OF A LETTER. (By Staff Correspondent A. Ivakhnenko. Pravda, March 29, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Bryansk—A letter arrived at the Bryansk Province Party Committee from Dubrovka on June 16 of last year, reporting that the bureau of the Dubrovka District Party Committee and the district Soviet executive committee had adopted a resolution in support of the valuable initiative displayed by leading collective farms.

What was all this about?

In their efforts to increase their harvests of grain and technical crops the collective farmers had begun to dress the soil with ground phosphorite obtained from local deposits. ...

A number of collective farms in the district have mills (mostly water mills) which can be used to grind phosphate rock, and plans call for using mobile power units and gasoline and diesel engines also. However, the lack of needed funds and transportation facilities is holding up the development and manufacture of mineral fertilizers.

The district Party and executive committees appealed to the province Party and executive committees to help Dubrovka collective farms obtain a few trucks to haul phosphate rock to the mill and bring the fertilizer to the fields. They also asked that the collective farms be granted the credits needed to finance enterprises to work the local deposits of phosphorite and other fertilizers.

But what has happened to the letter? Comrade Bondarenko, first secretary of the province Party committee, took an interest in the matter. He wrote the following notation: "This merits our attention. What do you think of it?" and passed the letter on to Comrade Dadonov, at that time second secretary of the province committee (Comrade Dadonov is now chairman of the province executive committee).

Comrade Dadonov sent the letter to Comrade Ivashkin, vice-chairman of the executive committee, with a second notation: "We should support the district's request and allocate the collective farms of Dubrovka District trucks and credits totaling 100,000 rubles."

The letter arrived at the executive committee on July 25 and remained there 23 days, after which Comrade Buzdin, the second vice-chairman, added his notation: "Comrade Alyoshin, a special group of specialists should be sent to study this valuable initiative, to provide the proper help and then to make its recommendations. This must be done as soon as possible."

Finally, one more comment appeared: "In order to study the

question of working Dubrovka phosphorite and to devise means of increasing the extraction and use of peat for fertilizer I think it would be advisable to form and send to Dubrovka District a commission composed of—."

Evidently there was no one else left to write comments after the acting chief agronomist, because the report was placed in a desk and—forgotten. The province agricultural administration has not sent any commissions to Dubrovka to date. ...

The trouble is that no one in the Bryansk Province Soviet Executive Committee took up the question raised by the Dubrovka District Party and Executive Committees. Settlement of an important matter was supplanted by bureaucratic notes. Meanwhile the province Party committee, and especially its agricultural department, did not see to it that an important assignment was carried out. ...

PLENARY SESSION OF LATVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, March 31, p. 2. Complete text:) Riga—The regular plenary session of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee discussed a report by Comrade Nikonov, the republic's Minister of Agriculture, on preparations for and progress of spring sowing and measures for increasing crop yields in 1952.

The report and speeches by those attending the session stressed that all conditions had been provided in the republic for further improvement in socialist agriculture. Latvia has received a large amount of farm equipment and now has ten times more tractor capacity than in 1946. Experienced administrative cadres have grown up on the collective farms, and Latvian scientists have worked out means for increasing the fertility of the fields and the productivity of livestock under the conditions prevailing in the republic.

However, present possibilities are not being satisfactorily exploited. The yield was lower than was planned on many collective farms last year, and the productivity of communal animal husbandry was likewise inadequate. The achievements of advanced Soviet agronomy are being applied slowly in agriculture.

The plenary session severely criticized shortcomings in preparations for spring sowing. Many Machine and Tractor Stations have not yet completed overhauls on tractors and tractor-drawn equipment, and the cleaning of seeds and exchanging of them for select seeds is proceeding slowly in a number of districts.

The plenary session also discussed a report by Comrade Desmitnijeks, Secretary of the Liepaja City Party Committee, on the state of Party organizational and political work in the city Party organization. It was pointed out in the discussion that the city committee does not rely sufficiently on the primary Party units and gives them little help.

The plenary session adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

(Editorial)—**PARTY ORGANIZATION OF MACHINE AND TRACTOR STATION.** (Pravda, March 28, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) There are now 8680 Machine and Tractor, forestry and other specialized stations in the country. This year the M.T.S. did more than two-thirds of all field work. Almost all plowing was mechanized, three-fourths of the sowing was by tractor-drawn seeders, and more than 60% of all land planted to grain crops was harvested by combines. Further development of the M.T.S. is one of the major tasks of the local Party, Soviet and agricultural agencies.

The main thing in the work of the Party organization is work with people, the organization of competition and the inculcation of a socialist attitude toward labor and communal property and of the struggle for strict observance of state interests.

Many M.T.S. are doing very successful work. The Maryinka M.T.S. in Stalino Province, for example, is well known. Its achievements are largely the result of the comprehensive work of the Party organization, which is small in numbers but has a positive effect on all aspects of M.T.S. work. Agitators hold regular discussions and readings of newspapers and books, while lectures and reports are arranged in the field camps, wall newspapers are issued regularly and library and radio facilities are available.

The reasons for neglect in Party work at some M.T.S. lies

first of all in inadequate guidance of their activity by the local Party committees. In the case of the Stary Oskol District Party Committee in Kursk Province, for example, its secretaries, Comrades Kislyakov and Fetisenko, are inclined to attribute serious shortcomings in the work of the M.T.S. to difficulties in obtaining spare parts and supplies. This is doubtless very important, but success in any work depends in the final analysis on people, on political work with them. The district committee does not pay due attention to this aspect of the matter.

The Leninabad Province Party Committee in Tadzhikistan pays little attention to the work of the M.T.S. Party organizations. Many of the province's M.T.S. did not prepare for spring properly and prolonged the planting of early grain crops.

The M.T.S. assistant directors for political work bear much responsibility for the state of Party and economic work. Some of them are doing a poor job. At a number of M.T.S. in the Altai Territory they are primarily engaged in economic matters and lose sight of Party political work. The Altai Territory Party Committee pays insufficient attention to the work of the M.T.S. assistant directors for political work, does not check and correct their daily activity, permits a large turnover among them and frequently sends inadequately trained Communists to do this responsible work.

The Party organizations are concerned with enhancing the leading role of Communists and members of the Young Communist League. It is important that all Communists and Y.C.L. members in the M.T.S. set examples of highly productive labor, that they engage in political work among the masses and that they organize socialist competition. This requires strengthening of work within the Party, improved conduct of Party meetings, constant concern for improving the ideological and political level of the Communists and development of criticism and self-criticism.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'HOW ADVANCED EXPERIENCE IS PROPAGANDIZED IN UZBEKISTAN.'* (Izvestia, March 26, p. 2. Complete text:) The collegium of the Uzbek Republic Ministry of Cotton Growing has discussed the article published under the above heading in Izvestia Jan. 10 and has acknowledged the criticism contained to be correct. The ministry has adopted measures for improving the work of the Chief Agricultural Propaganda Administration. A plan has been approved for measures to generalize and introduce the experience of leading cotton growers and workers in the ginning industry.

Assistant Director Samoilov of the Chief Agricultural Propaganda Administration and Director Kulachenko of the Collective Farm Experiment Department have been dismissed from work in the ministry.

Military Affairs

ENLIST YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE MEMBERS ON A WIDER SCALE FOR ACTIVE WORK IN DOSAAF. (By Rear Admiral I. Golubev-Monatkin, Vice-Chairman of the Organizational Committee of DOSAAF. Komsomolskaya pravda, March 25, p. 2. 1500 words. Summary:) The Public Society for Co-operation With the Armed Forces (DOSAAF) is a mass organization of Soviet patriots which is called upon to train its members in a spirit of boundless devotion to the Bolshevik party and the socialist motherland and to strengthen the armed forces of our country by all possible means. Relying on the initiative and self-reliance of its members, the society is now carrying out a considerable amount of work on the propaganda and dissemination of military, aeronautical and naval knowledge among the population. Marksmanship, flying, sailing, skiing, motoring, motorcycling and riding groups are working successfully. Amateur radio work and the building of model ships and aircraft are carried on on a wide scale. We already have hundreds of outstanding sportsmen and record holders.

Many Young Communist League organizations have engaged enthusiastically in mass military and sports work. However,

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 35-36.

by no means all Y.C.L. organizations take an active part in the work of our society.

For example, there are large Y.C.L. organizations in the enterprises of Molotov, but only individual Young Communists have joined the society there. Even the secretaries of many shop organizations are not members of DOSAAF. The Y.C.L. city committees in Solikamsk, Chusovoy and Berezniki are not concerning themselves with attracting youths and girls into DOSAAF. As a result only 16% of the Young Communists of Molotov Province are members of the society. The same must be said of certain Y.C.L. organizations in Vladimir, Sverdlovsk and Gorky Provinces.

Such instances would not occur if the directors of Y.C.L. organizations delved more deeply into the work of the primary units and organizational committees of DOSAAF. But unfortunately certain comrades in the province, city and district Y.C.L. committees show little interest in the work of our society. I will cite one example. The Secretary of the Chelyabinsk Province Y.C.L. Committee, Comrade Alexyuk, has paid no attention to the work of DOSAAF. The instructions of the Y.C.L. Central Committee to the effect that Young Communists must take an active part in the work of the society lie in his files uncirculated. He remembers them only after a conversation with officials of the organizational committee of DOSAAF. Yet in Chelyabinsk Province the society's mass work is organized in a far from brilliant manner, and it receives no energetic help from the Y.C.L.

The Y.C.L. By-Laws oblige its members to devote time to military study. The Leninist-Stalinist Y.C.L. ought to be a leader in mass military and sport activities.

The great tasks facing DOSAAF cannot be carried out without the most active and efficient help from the Y.C.L. Y.C.L. primary units and city and district committees should make a systematic study of problems of the society's work, criticize shortcomings and attract young people into it. The Y.C.L. press can afford great help in propagandizing the tasks of the society and in generalizing and disseminating its advanced experience. Y.C.L. newspapers and magazines must regularly devote space to these important matters.

Culture

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK. (Izvestia, March 26, p. 1. Complete text:) Children's Book Week opened in Moscow March 25, when about 2000 school children from the capital gathered in the Tschaikowsky Concert Hall to hear new works by Stalin Prize winning children's writers. L. Kassil, S. Marshak, B. Polevoi, Ye. Dolmatovsky and N. Nosov spoke to the children. At the request of the Children's Book House the poet S. Mikhalkov wrote the "Young Readers' Song." V. Oseyeva read selections from the unpublished third book of "Vasyok Trubachev and His Comrades."

Children's Book Week will last until April 1. Young readers will meet writers, Stakhanovites, Stalin Prize winners and Russian Republic Honored Teachers, and will attend conferences and literary meetings.

Science

FIRST ISSUE OF MAGAZINE VOPROSY YAZYKOZNANIA. (Literaturnaya gazeta, March 29, p. 3. Complete text:) The first issue of the magazine Voprosy yazykoznania [Problems of Linguistics], published by the Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, has come out. The magazine sets itself the goal of working out topical problems of Soviet linguistics, elucidating the development of the languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and foreign countries, and giving scientific and methodological aid to linguistics teachers.

The first issue opens with a long editorial entitled "The Magazine Voprosy Yazykoznania and Tasks of Soviet Linguistics in the Light of J. V. Stalin's Works," which describes the present state of Soviet linguistics and defines the main tasks confronting Soviet linguistics in the field of the theory and history of language, the comparative-historical study of languages, speech culture, the linguistic

structure of the recently written languages of the U.S.S.R., etc.

"The Problem of the Formation and Development of Language Families," a joint article by B. V. Gornung, V. D. Levin and V. N. Sidorov, deals with general problems of the development of languages and the comparative-historical study of them. T.S. Sharadzenidze's article "Processes of Differentiation and Integration of Languages in the Light of J. V. Stalin's Teaching" describes the paths of linguistic development.

Problems relating to study of the Moldavian language, in studying which followers of Marr committed many errors, are treated in Academician V. F. Shishmarev's article "The Romance Languages of Southeastern Europe and the National Language of the Moldavian Republic," and in a review of the symposium "Problems of the Moldavian Language in the Light of J. V. Stalin's Works."

A number of articles—by A. S. Chikobava, N. S. Pospelov and N. I. Konrad—discuss the important question of training linguistic cadres.

The criticism and review section contains a review by Academician V. V. Vinogradov of Academician I. I. Meshchaninov's book "Parts of the Sentence and Parts of Speech," which caused considerable harm by propagating Marr's antiscientific views in the field of grammar.

Various items published in the magazine report on the work of different linguistics institutions.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'DO A BETTER JOB OF PROPAGANDIZING ADVANCED SCIENCE.'* (Pravda, March 26, p. 2. Complete text:) The editorial board of the magazine Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life] has discussed the article by Prof. Nuzhdin published under the above heading in Pravda Feb. 22 and reports that it has outlined practical measures for eliminating the shortcomings noted by Pravda in the magazine.

The Arts

'BEFORE THE STORM.'—Pavel Malyarevsky's Play on Stage of Irkutsk Province Drama Theater. (By A. Sryvtsev. Izvestia, April 1, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) Forty years separate us from the bloody events on the Lena, but the Soviet people will never forget the bestial retaliation by the Tsarist executioners upon the Lena workers.

"Everything evil and baneful in the regime of the time," wrote J. V. Stalin, "everything that afflicted long-suffering Russia—all this was gathered together in one fact, in the events on the Lena."

The proletariat of Russia answered the Lena events with mass strikes and protest demonstrations. The shots on the Lena were the signal for a new and unprecedented upsurge of the revolutionary movement: they marked the eve of the all-purifying storm of October, 1917.

The Irkutsk playwright Pavel Malyarevsky has gathered a wealth of historical material about the events on the Lena, and thanks to determined and creative labor the play "Before the Storm" (directed by Belorussian Republic People's Artist V. Golovchiner and V. Tikhonovich) has appeared on the stage of the province drama theater.

The playwright and the theater have managed to portray the Lena strike with historical accuracy and artistic conviction, to depict the gradual growth in the class consciousness of the participants in the struggle, the revolutionary nature of the mass strike and the strength and wisdom of the Bolshevik leadership. The hero of the play is the thousands-strong group of Lena miners as personified by its representatives, the Bolshevik Fyodorov, Nikita Russkikh, Stepan, Trifon, Nikifor and the courageous Russian women Malanya, Pelageya, Dasha, and Svetlova the schoolteacher. The playwright has endowed almost all these persons with sharply defined individuality in graphic speech.

A strong and cunning enemy opposes the striking workers. Here in the office of Yegor Yerevin, assistant to the chief administrator of the gold fields, are Peter Demchinov the chief administrator, the British-paid German spy Hammer, the district engineer Kulchitsky, Demchinov's doctor Polozov,

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 8, p. 39.

and a district police officer. Sent by the Governor General of Irkutsk, Kulchitsky tries to get Demchinov to make minor concessions: "The Governor General," says Kulchitsky, "thinks that a few minor concessions would cause dissension in the workers' ranks and make it easier to deal with the rebels who are spreading discontent." The Menshevik Polozov supports Kulchitsky.

Demchinov breaks in: "I am the master here and my word is law." ...

The battle flares. The strike had included only individual gold fields and was not well organized everywhere; it had much that was spontaneous in it, and not all the workers were aware that only solidarity and unity of action plus boundless courage would enable them to fight to the end. And here Kulchitsky, an old agent of the secret police, insidiously tries to promote dissension among the workers.

The Bolshevik Fyodorov, leader of the strike, appeals to the miners in simple, inspired words. Not concealing the difficulty of the struggle, he shows that to retreat would mean utter disaster. Great is the strength of these simple and powerful words of Bolshevik truth! ...

On orders from St. Petersburg an army unit headed by the hangman Treshchenkov comes to the Lena. Orders are given to arrest the committee members, to turn the workers out of the barracks and into the cold and to find a pretext for armed interference.

Indignant at the arrest of the members of the strike committee and incited by the provocateur Kulchitsky, this "Gapon of the Lena gold fields," 600 miners go off to present their requests to the public prosecutor. The soldiers fire upon the unarmed workers. ...

True to history, the play and the production end with the workers leaving the gold field in a body. They are no longer the same miners they were at the beginning of the strike. They have matured in the course of the struggle and have become conscious and bold fighters in the great army of the revolution.

Pavel Malyarevsky's play "Before the Storm" is a living page from the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Russian workers. The playwright rewrote the play several times, working with the theater to make it fuller and artistically and historically closer to the truth. "Before the Storm" is a creative triumph for the writer and the Irkutsk Drama Theater. ... The actors give polished performances. The production strikes an optimistic note, and the audience leaves the theater with a sense of deep satisfaction at the historic exploit of the Lena workers. ...

BEETHOVEN.—Toward 125th Anniversary of His Death.

(By Yu. Shaporin. Pravda, March 26, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) ... Our country may be proud of the fact that Beethoven's music found recognition in Russia while the great composer was still alive, while in many countries it was appreciated only after his death. Year by year Beethoven's works became more and more dear to progressive Russian people.

It is well known how fervently Glinka loved Beethoven and how highly he valued the opera "Fidelio" and the symphonies. Beethoven's music has in more than one period attracted the attention of Russian composers and music critics, who have uttered many profound thoughts about it which are important to an understanding of its substance. ...

The period of Romanticism, which developed after Beethoven's death, brought about a rejection of the basic principles of his symphonic art with its broad inspiration, life-affirming pathos and profound ideas and thoughts. It needed the appearance of Tchaikovsky's genius and the fabulous power of Borodin to revive and develop in a new way the many-sidedness and beauty of the symphony. ...

The music of Beethoven has begun to sound with new force in the Soviet state. The composer's works have found their way to listeners' hearts more rapidly and directly than ever before. Soviet performers of Beethoven's works rightly enjoy world fame. Beethoven has become for us one of the cultural figures of the past whom we count among our friends and comrades in the noble struggle for the happiness of mankind. ...

The Soviet people, together with the working people of the German Democratic Republic and all the peoples in the great

camp of peace and democracy, honor the memory of the great German composer whose humanitarian, revolutionary music serves the whole of mankind. ...

A ceremony in honor of Beethoven's memory is to take place in his native city of Bonn. But at present the American puppets who form the "government" of Western Germany are in session there. Can the Adenauers and such traitors to their country say, without slandering Beethoven, that he belongs to them?

Beethoven was an ardent herald of the great ideas of democracy and freedom. He is with those who are now carrying on the struggle against present-day reaction, against aggressors who are threatening mankind with new, unprecedented calamities and sufferings. Beethoven's music does not sound for the instigators of a new war. It sounds for us, for all those who are struggling for the triumph of progress and for world peace! Today we honor from the bottom of our hearts this vigorous, powerful artist, one of the greatest figures of progressive culture, one who goes with us into the struggle for a great future for all the peoples of the world.

EVENING IN MEMORY OF BEETHOVEN. (Izvestia, March 27, p. 4. Complete text:) The Soviet public has marked the 125th anniversary of the death of Ludwig van Beethoven on a wide scale. In the Great Hall of the Moscow State Conservatory a meeting was held yesterday of prominent figures in Soviet science, art and literature, Stakhanovites from Moscow factories and students. Present were the head of the diplomatic mission of the German Democratic Republic in the U.S.S.R., Mr. R. Appelt, and the heads of other diplomatic missions in Moscow.

The meeting was opened by M. I. Chulaki, Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts. A report on the great composer's life and work was delivered by Prof. Yu. A. Shaporin.

The U.S.S.R. State Symphony Orchestra performed Beethoven's Ninth Symphony under the direction of U.S.S.R. People's Artist N. Rakhlin.

RAISE LEVEL OF MUSICAL WORKS. (Pravda, March 26, p. 2. Complete text:) Kharkov—The bureau of the province Party committee has discussed the work of the Kharkov branch of the Union of Soviet Composers. Kharkov composers have achieved certain successes in their creative work recently.

However, as the bureau of the province committee noted, the heads of the branch of the Composers' Union have not taken proper steps to eliminate the serious shortcomings in the composers' creative work.

The study of Marxist-Leninist theory is unsatisfactorily organized among the composers. Criticism and self-criticism is on a low plane in the branch of the union, and the Party organization does not penetrate deeply into the branch's creative life.

The province committee has worked out measures for improving the work of the branch of the Union of Soviet Composers.

Literature

NEW BOOKS ABOUT GORKY'S CREATIVE GENIUS.

(By B. Ryurikov. Pravda, March 29, p. 2. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... Our literary scholarship has not yet produced a complete work revealing A. M. Gorky's creativeness and work in all its aspects. Many of the critical and scholarly works on Gorky contain serious errors. Suffice it to recall the second part of I. Gruzdev's work "Gorky and His Time," published in the magazine Zvezda last year. This work's description of the great writer's life boils down to insignificant and often irrelevant biographical details.

Gorky is "a major representative of proletarian art;" he is "firmly bound by his great writings to the workers' movement of Russia and the whole world," wrote V. I. Lenin. In his "What Is To Be Done," speaking of the role of progressive theory in the revolutionary struggle, V. I. Lenin recommended that thought be given to the meaning then being taken on by Russian literature. The task of literary

scholarship is to reveal the importance of Gorky's work for all progressive mankind in the light of the world-historic significance of the Russian Revolution. ...

A number of works have appeared recently devoted to Gorky's writing. Among them A. Volkov's "M. Gorky and the Literary Movement of the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries," B. Bursov's "Gorky's 'Mother' and Problems of Socialist Realism," and B. Mikhailovsky's and Ye. Tager's "The Work of M. Gorky."

A. Volkov's book is a research work. The author sets himself the task of revealing the great writer's influence on the entire development of progressive Russian literature, of showing his struggle against bourgeois decadence and naturalism. The book is the fruit of much work, and its author has used a large amount of material, including unpublished data, and has thoroughly analyzed Gorky's role as a fighter for a literature of a new type.

B. Bursov's book is a monograph devoted to revealing those new traits brought by the literature of socialist realism. The book by Ye. Tager and B. Mikhailovsky is a short essay on Gorky's work. The authors have attempted to give in popular form a general notion of the development of the writer's work. These books reflect certain achievements of Soviet literary scholarship, but they also reveal its shortcomings. ...

The uniqueness of Gorky's work can be correctly understood only if there is complete and scientific analysis of the extent to which it continued the great traditions of Russian and world classical literature and the extent to which what he did as the founder of the literature of socialist realism was new. Gorky was an artist of a new class, the proletariat. He was the bard and herald of the ideas of the socialist revolution.

It would be a great mistake, however, to underestimate on these grounds the importance of the classical heritage in the development of his creative work. Gorky's originality does not consist in negation of tradition but in receptiveness to and bold creative revision of what is progressive and worth while in the literature of the past, in utilizing this heritage to solve new tasks boldly.

Gorky scholars correctly point out that heroic emotion is one of the basic qualities of Gorky's work and they show the new elements that Gorky brought to literature as the founder of socialist realism in literature.

However, all the authors of the books under discussion consider it necessary, directly or indirectly and to one degree or another, to contrast the heroic element in Gorky's work with the critical realism of L. Tolstoi, A. Chekhov and others, forgetting that these writers [also] created figures of great nobleness, of great moral power and purity, testifying that their creators saw the heroic element in the life of the people and strove to embody it in their works. In developing heroic motifs in his work, Gorky relied on the best and most progressive of Tolstoi's writing, as well as that of Chekhov and other writers.

In "The Work of M. Gorky" B. Mikhailovsky writes about the faith in the power of man which nourished Gorky's mighty optimism. The author contrasts Gorky's view of the world with that of democratic writers of the 1870s and 1880s, such as Reshetnikov, Pomyalovsky, Levitov and others, in whom the writer sees only pictures of the unilluminated, dark life of the masses, ground down by oppression, pictures of the man who is poor, humiliated and powerless.

The democratic writers of the 1870s and 1880s created unforgettable pictures of the life of the enslaved people. But in each of them we find also the figures of people who thought clearly and were talented and spiritually gifted, even though distorted social relationships thwarted the development of their capabilities. Faith in the Russian man, in the powers and potentialities of the people, are characteristic of the democratic writers whom B. Mikhailovsky groundlessly contrasts to Gorky.

In his general statements B. Bursov indulges in polemic, abstractly contrasting socialist realism to the old realism. He writes that the power of 19th-century classical literature lay not only in negation of feudal and bourgeois-capitalist ways but also in portrayal of the positive elements in the life of the people. In some instances, however, particularly in describ-

ing Chekhov's relationship to the heroic element in literature, B. Bursov fastens on an incorrect point of view, according to which the heroes of classical literature were representatives only of negation and were incapable of practical activity.

The Party has always set noteworthy examples of respect for the progressive, democratic traditions of culture. Study of the history of literature requires a profound and concrete approach and an understanding of the fact that without living contact with history, the development of progressive culture and the struggle of the masses one cannot understand the development of literature.

In his interesting book "M. Gorky and the Literary Movement of the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries" A. Volkov reveals Gorky's active efforts to weld together all the progressive, democratic forces of Russian literature. He writes about the importance of the ideas of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin to Gorky's work, about Lenin's criticism of Gorky's god-making errors. But A. Volkov has not revealed specifically and thoroughly enough the shortcomings in Gorky's lectures on the history of Russian literature in the anti-Party "Capri" school.

Many other books and articles also provide inadequate treatment of Gorky's errors.

Gorky's entire creative career belongs to history; both its victories and its defeats are instructive. Gorky's strength lies in the Bolshevik ideological content of his work, in his close contact with the work of the party of the Bolsheviks; his deviations from the line of principle led to errors. Without profound understanding of this fact productive research on the great writer's work is impossible.

Gorky was a great artist, a real word painter. Soviet writers learn from Gorky the art of truthful, highly artistic reflection of reality. It is all the more annoying that works devoted to Gorky do not elaborate sufficiently on the theme of Gorky the artist.

We find a number of interesting observations in B. Bursov's book analyzing the novel "Mother" as a new type of novel, a novel of socialist realism. However, certain problems of Gorky's craftsmanship are still poorly revealed by B. Bursov. He has not shown how the breadth and epic content of Gorky's work, his ability to communicate through art, enabled the writer to create remarkable characters full of social significance and at the same time consistently individualized and alive. The book indicates Gorky's skill in creating characters only in the most general way.

Despite a number of obvious merits in the book by B. Mikhailovsky and Ye. Tager, it also devotes extremely little attention to problems of artistic craftsmanship. Attention must also be called to the book's tendency to use high-flown words. It would be desirable if Gorky's wise simplicity were described in simpler and clearer fashion.

The fact that Gorky wrote about Soviet man, about people of the October epoch, has so far been underestimated in our literary scholarship.

"I want to write a book about the new Russia. I have already accumulated much very interesting material for one," Alexei Maximovich wrote in one of his letters. Gorky's beautiful essay "V. I. Lenin" deals to a considerable extent with the theme of the new Russia. It is known that Gorky was preparing to write a literary portrait of J. V. Stalin. The writer's archives contain material which he had gathered for this work. ... Gorky wanted to write a play devoted to collectivization of the villages, and in a number of essays he wrote about the new Soviet worker, the collective farm village and the new role of the intelligentsia. He sought to show that "such a fabulously interesting life seethes all around—" The play "Somov and Others," written in the 1930s but not yet staged or subjected to really basic analysis, depicts Soviet people combating wreckers and agents of foreign capitalism. ...

Soviet literary scholarship must very carefully and completely analyze Gorky's works about Soviet life.

Profound and comprehensive study of Gorky's writings is one of the major tasks of Soviet literary scholarship. Certain progress has been made in this direction in recent years. However, we still lack works on a number of Gorky's major writings; many works are too descriptive and do not reveal the

ideological and artistic wealth of Gorky's writings. It is the duty of Soviet literary scholars to overcome these shortcomings and to create profound research works on socialism's great writer, the friend of Lenin and Stalin.

Press and Publishing

BOOKS ABOUT NATIVE LAND.—On 'Our Homeland' Geography Series. (By P. Alampiyev. Pravda, April 1, p. 2. 2100 words. Summary:) "Our Homeland" is a series of popular descriptive geography books published by the Young Guard Publishing House. A good geography book presents an integral picture of the region described, its greatness and strength and the achievements of the Soviet people; it should describe the vast transformations of nature that have been realized, and the local industry and agriculture. It must show how, under the leadership of the Party and government, the Soviet people have created a happy, rich and cultured life.

Some of the books in the series—such as, for example, the Stalin Prize winner "A Trip Through Soviet Armenia," by M. Shaginyan—meet these requirements. Another successful book is P. Luknitsky's "Tadzhikistan," which vividly depicts the great progress of this land under the Soviet regime. And this progress is all the more discernible when viewed in contrast with neighboring Azerbaidzhan, on the other side of the Pyandzh River, where civilization comes abruptly to an end, where the khans dominate, where the people are crazed by opium and live in slums, living as they did 1000 years ago.

Not all the books in the "Our Homeland" series, however, paint an integrated picture of the Soviet land and show the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist. Some authors lose themselves in one-sided descriptions of the distant past while feebly portraying contemporary developments. The book "Moscow" is an example of this. While giving a well-rounded picture of prerevolutionary and historical Moscow, this book fails to present a full picture of the new Soviet Moscow. For example, Karamzin's "Poor Liza" is given as much space as a description of the Stalin Automobile Plant. Of course, Moscow's history is a necessary element in any treatment of this city, but contemporary events must be not shoved into the background.

While there is much to recommend V. Viktorovich's "A Trip Through Soviet Uzbekistan"—it contains a wealth of material, both on the past and present—the pages devoted to the creative labor of the Soviet people are dry and too brief. The style also is a bit pretentious; occasionally, there is resort to niceties of style which are laden with Eastern ornamentation. On the whole, nevertheless, this book represents a useful contribution, and it can be immeasurably improved in a subsequent edition. The harsh criticism of it in the newspaper Pravda vostoka [Truth of the East] by T. Yefimov and B. Kovalchuk was by no means justified. They concentrated solely on its shortcomings without discussing its many merits, and the resultant picture was grossly distorted. Such tendentious and nonobjective criticism disorients both the writer and the public.

Authors of some other books in this series have resorted at times to exoticism or to a sugar-and-honey approach, employing unnecessary literary embellishments. A book of this kind is V. Sebyakov's "Moldavia," which gives little insight into the great transition taking place in the Moldavian Republic but abounds in exotic descriptive passages which are completely unnecessary.

A final word, on the subject of maps, which are an important element in any geography book. Generally speaking, the books in this series are well documented with maps. This cannot however be said for "A Trip Through Soviet Armenia," which contains only one map.

In the last analysis, a good geography book must educate the Soviet youth in a spirit of love for the motherland and for labor and must kindle in the reader a passion for traveling, a desire to see for himself new parts of our homeland.

(Editorial)—**TREAT PROBLEMS OF ECONOMICS MORE FULLY AND PROFOUNDLY.** (Pravda, March 29, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) The Bolshevik press plays an important

role in the struggle for constant improvement in all branches of the Soviet economy. It is called upon to give a more profound analysis of problems of socialist economics and systematic, comprehensive and competent treatment of them. Press analysis of the work of various branches of industry and individual enterprises must take account of the qualitative changes which have taken place in recent years.

Our newspapers must constantly elaborate upon the working people's struggle for fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans, improved quality, reduced unit costs, economy of raw materials and supplies, correct utilization of internal reserves, the introduction of new equipment and technology and further increased labor productivity. The press must cooperate in every way to help solve the problems arising in filling orders for the great construction projects. The newspapers must give thought to every initiative and come out resolutely against bureaucratic distortion of competition. It is especially important that the press publish the practical results of introducing the achievements of science and the experience of production innovators.

Many examples can be cited of newspapers showing initiative in handling problems of economics. It must be pointed out, however, that many newspapers handle such problems superficially and unsystematically and that they publish few articles on economic subjects. Entirely too little attention is devoted to the everyday life of the working people. The Zaporozhye Province newspaper Chervone Zaporizhzhya [Red Zaporozhye] has not carried a single serious economics article in the past six months.

The press plays a great role in organizing competition and makes it possible to see that the results of competition are published, to evaluate these results and to see that progressive experience is utilized. The newspapers should analyze the work of both leading and lagging enterprises and point out ways of improving their operation.

Problems of developing socialist agriculture should always occupy a prominent position in the newspapers. It is the duty of the newspapers to help the Party organizations to mobilize forces for performing the main task in agriculture: increasing the yield of all crops and the number and productivity of livestock.

The newspapers will be the better able to cope with economic problems the more they enlist scientists and production innovators, management personnel, economists, planning specialists, and the Party *aktiv* of the enterprises, collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations as contributors.

Radio-TV

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.—In the Central Television Studio. (By I. Gribov. Trud, March 19, p. 1. 1100 words. Condensed text:) On Shabolovka, at the foot of the famous Shukhova radio tower which towers high over the capital, is a white building. Here the Moscow Television Center, now so popular, was set up in 1938.

The war temporarily interrupted the work of the television center. Broadcasts from the studio stopped, but young Soviet engineers continued working stubbornly to perfect the complex science of television, striving for better definition of the images transmitted into the ether. On the eve of Victory Day—May 7, 1945—the Moscow Television Center resumed broadcasting. ...

Since Nov. 4, 1948, the Moscow Television Center has been transmitting with an image sweep of 625 lines. This is the highest standard in the world! America and the countries of Europe have fallen far behind us. In Britain and France television broadcasts are transmitted even now on the prewar standard of 405 lines, while they are transmitted on 525 lines in the U.S.A. Conversion of the Moscow Television Center to the new standard has greatly improved the quality of the images. Pictures on the screens of television sets are now as distinct as in good photographs.

Even now American owners of television sets can receive broadcasts only within a radius of 80 kilometers. Broadcasts from the Moscow Television Center are seen by the inhabitants of the area around Moscow, of Tula and of Vladimir. ...

At 7:45 p.m. the Central Television Studio transmits a test

image which helps television owners to tune their sets for the regular broadcast, to obtain the necessary definition and contrast in the image. The broadcast begins promptly at 8:00 p.m., 15 minutes later. ...

Television has become an integral part of the daily life of Muscovites. Early last year the Central Television Studio began broadcasting six days a week. The companies of the Moscow Art, Maly, and Vakhtangov Theaters and other drama and music theaters of the capital take an active part in its broadcasts. The best Soviet films are also transmitted regularly from the Central Studio.

With the aid of a mobile television station the studio producers are organizing broadcasts direct from theaters and concert halls, from the circus, stadiums, swimming pools and sports clubs. Performances are sometimes accompanied by sequences from films. This makes the broadcasts even more interesting, alive and complete. On Sundays the studio broadcasts a special newsreel for children entitled "The Young Pioneer."

Last year the personnel of the Central Television Studio, under the guidance of Russian Republic Honored Artist S. P. Alexeyev, chief director of the writing and production group, set itself the goal of televising the best theater productions. The first experiment was a success. The Maly Theater production of "Truth Is Good, But Happiness Is Better" was televised. The filming took only 19 days! The film turned out well and has already been broadcast from the Central Television Studio and has also been shown in many of the motion picture theaters of the country.

This year the company of the Central Studio itself is organizing its own filmings at its own set. The studio directors also plan to make television broadcasts directly from factories and to create a special newsreel devoted to the experience of leading innovators. It is difficult to do this as yet, however, because there is a shortage of mobile television transmitters. The company of the Central Studio needs help from enterprises of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry. ...

60,000 TELEVISION SETS. (Moskovskaya pravda, March 19,

p. 1. Complete text:) Television has become firmly established as part of the life of the Soviet people and is becoming more and more widely developed in our country. In addition to the centers in Moscow and Leningrad, a new television center recently began operating in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

The number of set owners increases every month. Last year alone residents in Moscow Province obtained 35,650 sets, and during the first two months of 1952 enterprises of the State Radio Trust installed 8000 new sets in the capital and Moscow Province. There is now a total of 60,000 television sets. There are hundreds of them in Ramenskoye, Noginsk and other districts of Moscow Province. Last year sets were installed in five brigades of the New Life Collective Farm, Krasnaya Polyana District. This year collective farmers of Dmitrov District will acquire 21 sets.

The State Radio Trust has done much work to train personnel to service the increasing number of privately owned television sets. Forty-five persons have already undergone training at the television factory, and courses for improving the qualifications of technicians will soon begin at Television Shops Nos. 1 and 2. One hundred twenty people will be enrolled.

Plans call for opening branches of the Moscow television shops in those districts of the province which have a large number of television receivers.

Sports

T. NALIMOVA AND N. OZEROV WIN. (Komsomolskaya pravda, April 1, p. 4. 175 words. Summary:) The women's singles in the All-Soviet Winter Tennis Tournament were won 6-2, 4-6, 6-2 by T. Nalimova of Leningrad, playing against Ye. Chuvyrina of Moscow; the men's singles were won 6-4, 6-2, 6-2 by national champion N. Ozerov, playing against S. Andreyev, both of Moscow; the women's doubles were won 6-1, 6-2 by T. Nalimova and G. Korovina of Leningrad, playing against K. Borisova and V. Filippova of Moscow, and the men's doubles were won 6-1, 6-3, 6-4 by N. Ozerov of Moscow and E. Negrebitsky of Leningrad, playing against S. Andreyev and S. Belits-Geiman of Moscow.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

MARCH 26—APRIL 1, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

Sixth session of U.N. Commission on the Status of Women opens [in Geneva], Izv 26/4-100. At sixth session of U.N. Economic and Social Council Commission on the Status of Women [Soviet proposal for improving commission's work rejected], Izv 27/4-225. Statement by Women's International Democratic Federation [to U.N. Commission on the Status of Women], Pr 29/3-750. At sixth session of U.N. Economic and Social Council Commission on the Status of Women [Discussion of education of women in different countries], Pr 31/4-650. In Trusteeship Council [Discussion of U.S. administration of Pacific Islands during 1950-1951], Izv 26/4-500. Statement by U.S.S.R. representative Ya. A. Malik at March 26 session of U.N. Disarmament Commission, Pr 28/3-3900, Izv 28/5,6-4300. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [Discussion of plan of work continues], Izv 28/6-800; [French plan of work adopted], Pr 30/4-450, Izv 30/5-700. Statement by U.S.S.R. representative Ya. A. Malik at March 28, 1952, session of U.N. Disarmament Commission, Pr 30/4-2300, Izv 30/5-2300. Criminals' maneuvers [U.S.A. and its accomplices in U.N. Disarmament Commission deny Americans' use of germ warfare but give no proof], by Staff Correspondent I. Filippov, Pr 29/4-750. On international themes: Against arms race [Discussion in U.N. Disarmament Commission shows that Soviet Union wants peace], by M. Mikhailov, Izv 30/6-900.

ATLANTIC PACT

Atlantic Pact is destroying French economy—Testimony of former U.S. Ambassador to France, Pr-Izv 27/4-125. (Cartoon)—Fruits of an "amicable disposition" [Eisenhower sprawls over British Isles with feet resting on head of drowning lion], by Kuryniksy, Pr 28/4.

PEACE FRONT

Forthcoming session of World Peace Council Bureau in Oslo, Pr 29/3-100, Izv 29/5-100. Session of World Peace Council Bureau in Oslo, Pr 30/3-450, Izv 30/5-450. At session of World Peace Council Bureau [Discussion of bacteriological warfare, remilitarization of Germany and Japan, national sovereignty, reduction of armaments and collection of signatures to World Peace Council appeal], Pr 1/3-450. Reception by

Chairman of Finnish Partisans of Peace, Pr 1/4-125. Congress of Finnish Partisans of Peace, by Staff Correspondent N. Dedkov, Izv 1/3-450.

FAR EAST

Burma.—Statement by Burmese government [on extensive military operations against Kuomintang forces on eastern border of Burma—Delhi dateline], Pr 27/4-50, Izv 28/6-50.

China.—Construction work on Hwang Ho river, Pr 26/1-125, Izv 26/3-125. British authorities persecute Chinese in Hong Kong, Izv 26/4-300.

India.—Demonstrations in India [Calcutta demonstrators demand release of political prisoners], Pr 26/3-200, Izv 26/4-200. Resolutions of Indian Communist Party Politburo [protesting imprisonment of progressive persons in various Indian states and Americans' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea], Pr 29/3-175. Stay of Soviet cultural delegation in India, Izv 28/6-100. Reception by Indian Prime Minister Nehru for leader of Soviet cultural delegation, Pr 1/4-25, Izv 1/3-25. Soviet cultural delegation leaves India for Soviet Union, Pr 1/4-25; under heading Reception by Indian Prime Minister Nehru for leader of Soviet cultural delegation, Izv 1/3-25. [Results of] Elections to upper house of Indian Parliament, Pr 29/3-175, Izv 29/5-175; Pr 31/4-100. Americans in India [U.S. capital is carrying out government's policy of expansion and aggression], by Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko, Pr 29/3-1100. Prominent member of Indian National Congress Party quits Party executive body, Pr 1/4-25.

Japan.—Ridgway's slanderous fabrications [General says U.S. troops are continuing to occupy Japan for "defensive purposes"—London dateline], Izv 27/4-400. Japan is military base of American imperialists, Pr 28/4-500. On international themes: American bases in Japan [Japanese public strongly opposes continued U.S. occupation and creation of military bases], by M. Mikhailov, Izv 30/6-500.

Kashmir.—Pakistani press on failure of Graham mission [Britain and U.S.A. are deliberately delaying solution of Kashmir question by so-called U.N. representative in order to fan hostility between Pakistan and India], Pr 31/4-300.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 26/4-125; Pr-Izv 27/4-100; Pr 28/4-100, Izv 28/6-100; Pr 29/4-150, Izv 29/6-150; Pr 30/4-50, Izv 30/6-50; Pr 31/4-125; Pr-Izv 1/4-100. On American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons in Northeast China, Pr-Izv 26/4-450. Initiators of bacteriological warfare will not escape punishment for their crimes! [Report of protest meeting in Soviet Union and one signed article], Pr 26/3-1400. Protect mankind from threat of bacteriological warfare! [Meetings in Saratov, Novosibirsk, Ashkhabad and Molotov and two signed articles], Izv 26/3-1400; [Chelyabinsk, Ulan-Ude and Kuibyshev], Pr 29/3-1700. Against American aggressors' crimes! [Two articles and photograph of collective farm meeting with milkmaid K. M. Loshchenova speaking], Pr 28/3-1300; [Meetings in Alma-Ata and one article], Pr 31/3-1000; [Meetings in Voronezh, Dnepropetrovsk and Chelyabinsk and two articles],

Izv 1/3-1500. Put an end to American aggressors' crimes! [Meetings in Tallin, Frunze, Stavropol, Karkhov, Dnepropetrovsk and Grozny and one article], Izv 28/5-1400; [Tbilisi, Prokopyevsk and Lvov and two articles], Izv 29/5-1500. Appeal by Temporary Central Executive Committee of Japanese Communist Party to Japanese people [protesting Americans' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea], Pr 26/4-175. Anti-epidemic measures in Korea, Pr 27/4-175, Izv 27/4-225. Statement by leader of northeast group of Commission for Investigating American Aggressors' Use of Bacteriological Weapons, Pr-Izv 27/4-350. Facts expose—On investigation of American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons in Northeast China, Pr 28/4-1500, Izv 28/6-1300. Members of Chinese commission for investigating Americans' crimes arrive in Korea, Izv 28/6-100. Evidence of American imperialists' crimes [found by northeast group of Commission for Investigating American Aggressors' Use of Bacteriological Weapons], Pr 30/4-350. Commission for Investigating American Aggressors' Use of Bacteriological Weapons arrives on Korean front, Izv 30/6-150. (Photographs)—There they are, Truman's soldiers! [One picture of bacteriological bomb and three pictures of insects received from the China Photo Agency. Carried in The New York Times April 3, p. 18], Pr 27/4. Against American aggressors' monstrous crimes! [Reports from China, Latin America and Britain], Pr 27/4-800. Meeting in Berlin [protesting Americans' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea], by Staff Correspondent P. Naumov, Pr 27/4-600. Stop American interventionists' crimes—Meeting in Berlin, Izv 27/4-275. Testimony of American spy captured in Korea [Spies' task is to ascertain effectiveness of bacteriological weapons], Pr 28/4-250, Izv 28/6-250; Pr 31/4-300. Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers arrives in Mukden, Izv 28/6-100. Telegram from Brandweiner, Chairman of Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers to Frederic Joliot-Curie, Pr 30/3-300, Izv 30/6-300. Report by Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Pr 30/4-500, Izv 30/5-500. Exposure of American aggressors' crimes [by International Association of Democratic Lawyers], Pr 31/4-1100. All progressive mankind protests use of bacteriological weapons [China, Japan, Australia, France, the Netherlands, Finland, India and Iran with report by World Peace Council and statement by Secretariat of World Federation of Democratic Youth], Pr 29/4-1600; [Japan and France with above report and statement], Izv 29/5-1000. On investigation of American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons, Pr 29/4-225, Izv 29/6-300. Korean Central Telegraph Agency on American imperialists' criminal designs, Pr 29/4-450, Izv 29/6-550. Against use of bacteriological weapons—Statement by Eugenie Cotton, Pr 30/3-200, Izv 30/6-200. American aggressors are continuing to use bacteriological weapons against Chinese People's Republic, Pr 30/4-500, Izv 30/6-500. International review: Criminals cannot cover up their tracks [U.S. efforts to deny their use of bacteriological weapons in Korea fail], by M. Marinin, Pr 30/3-1000. New evidence of American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea—Statement by Korean and foreign correspondents, Pr 31/4-1200. On criminal bacteriological warfare being waged by U.S.A.—Statement by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of Chinese People's Committee

for Defense of Peace and for Struggle Against American Aggression at session of World Peace Council Bureau on March 29, 1952, Pr 1/3-2100, Izv 1/3-2300. Against American aggressors' monstrous crimes [Appeal by writers and artists of Korean People's Democratic Republic], Pr 1/4-300. On investigation of American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons [Representatives of Chinese and foreign press find evidence in Northeast China], Pr 1/4-200. Prisoners of war expose American aggressors' preparations for bacteriological warfare [U.S. and British soldiers report that they were given injections in December for protection against effects of bacteriological weapons], Izv 1/4-350. Americans stall truce talks in Korea, Pr Izv 26/4-400. Korean truce talks, Pr 28/4-25. American spies captured in Korea, Pr-Izv 26/4-100. American air force's savage raids on peaceful Korean towns, Pr-Izv 27/4-175. American aircraft continue to bomb Pyongyang, Pr 29/4-25, Izv 28/6-25.

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(Editorial)—Mighty force in building new life [Socialist competition movement grows in people's democracies], Pr 31/1-1300.

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Albania.—Before [Second] Congress of Albanian Workers' Party [Rice-hulling plant completed in Vlor; quarterly plan for oil drilling finished ahead of schedule at Stalin Combine], Pr 29/1-175. Opening of Second Congress of Albanian Workers' Party—Report by Enver Hoxha, Pr-Izv 1/4-2700. First-born of Albanian five-year plan [New woodworking combine opened in Elbasani], Pr 31/1-125.

Bulgaria.—Development of Bulgarian machine building [Production of instruments and heavy machinery], Pr 27/1-150. Bulgarian note to Turkish government [protesting Turkey's closing of border between two countries], Izv 27/4-225. Books on innovators of production [120 books and brochures published], Pr 28/1-200. New agricultural crops [Cotton, tea, pineapple, lemons and tangerines], Pr 31/1-150.

Czechoslovakia.—In Czechoslovak National Assembly, Pr 26/1-200; under heading At session of Czechoslovak National Assembly—Discussion of 1952 budget, Izv 26/3-300. Czechoslovak state budget for 1952 [adopted], Izv 1/3-125.

Finland.—Fiftieth birthday of General Secretary of Finnish Communist Party Ville Pessi, Pr 26/3-350, Izv 26/4-350. Congress of Democratic Union of Finnish Women [ends with adoption of resolutions on peace], Pr 26/4-250. Congress of Democratic Union of Finnish Women, Izv 26/4-300.

Greece.—Beloyannis executed on orders of U.S. Ambassador—Statement by Politburo of Greek Communist Party Central Committee [Sofia dateline], Pr 31/4-200, Izv 1/3-200. Execution of Beloyannis and his comrades, Pr 31/4-125, Izv 1/3-75. World public indignant at murder of Beloyannis [Reports from Poland, Bulgaria and German Democratic Republic], Pr 1/4-600.

Hungary.—New spinning mill [being built in Kaposvar], Pr 26/1-75. Following example of Soviet innovators of production [140 enterprises participate in conference to consider ways of instilling Soviet methods

of economy in heavy industry], Izv 26/3-200. Cultural construction in Hungary [800 clubs, 35 city libraries, 1200 rural libraries and 200 new motion picture houses were opened in 1951], Pr 27/1-75. In honor of Liberation Day [Different enterprises report plan fulfillment; peasants' competition develops], Pr 29/1-200. A month in Hungary, by Maria Volkonskaya, weaver of Voroshilov Textile Mill in Kalinin and Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Izv 29/5-1700.

Poland.—Lectures on history of Communist Party of Soviet Union, Pr 26/1-125. Electrification of Polish railroads, Izv 26/3-175. New agricultural higher schools [to be opened in Krakow and Lublin], Pr 27/1-150. [First All-Polish] Meeting of agricultural leaders [ends], Pr 28/1-175. Polish note to Canadian government [on return of Polish historical treasures removed from Poland during war for safekeeping in Canada], Izv 29/6-450. Exchange of instruments of ratification of Soviet-Polish Protocol on Revising Treaty on Soviet-Polish Border and Convention on Settlement of Border Conflicts and Incidents, Pr 30/4-200, Izv 30/6-200. In Polish Sejm [1952 plan and budget adopted], Pr 31/1-100. In Polish Sejm [1952 plan and budget adopted], Izv 1/3-175.

Rumania.—In Rumanian Grand National Assembly, Pr 27/1-125; Izv 27/4-200; Pr 28/1-150; Izv 29/5-400. Ten-day festival of Russian literature [begins], Pr 29/1-175. Production above plan [at Iron and Steel Combine in Resita], Pr 31/1-125.

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Egypt.—Before elections in Egypt [Government prolongs martial law indefinitely—Beirut dateline], Pr-Izv 26/4-125. Situation in Egypt [Paris dateline], Pr 28/4-175; under heading Decisions of Wafd Party, Izv 28/6-100. Arrests in Egypt [195 people arrested in Cairo—London dateline], Pr 31/4-150.

Iran.—Martial law introduced in Teheran [Paris dateline], Pr 31/4-100, Izv 1/4-100. Iranian government drops attempts to obtain loan from U.S.A., Izv 1/4-75.

Syria.—Bomb bursts in American propaganda office in Damascus [Paris dateline], Pr 30/3-50.

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Germany.—German people's unanimous aspiration for unity and peace—Statement by "West Berlin People's Committee of Struggle for Peace Treaty and Against 'General Treaty,'" Pr 26/4-550; under heading For united, peace-loving, democratic Germany!—Statement by "West Berlin People's Committee of Struggle for Peace Treaty and Against 'General Treaty,'" Izv 26/3-550. Western powers are trying to enslave German people—ADN on unilateral character of so-called "general treaty," Pr 26/4-500, Izv 26/3-500. Letter from Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany to Board of Social Democratic Party of Germany [proposing meeting to consider common efforts for German unity], Pr 29/4-750, Izv 29/6-750. Speech by Wilhelm Pieck [on 125th anniversary of Beethoven's death], Izv 27/4-500. Reception

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Belgium.—U.S.S.R. Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Ya. Vyshinsky holds reception for Belgian Ambassador A. Wauters, Pr 30/4-50, Izv 30/6-50.

Denmark.—New laws in Denmark [against "fifth column"], Izv 28/6-100.

France.—Cowardly murderers [Alfred Gadois, Melun worker, killed by U.S. truck], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 26/4-1500. Centenary of K. Marx's "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" [French Communist Party can learn much from this classic], by Florimond Bont, Pr 31/3-1800.

Great Britain.—Statement by Lord Balfour [Britain must act swiftly to throw off chains of international trade agreements], Izv 29/6-150. International review: Against arms race [British Trades Union Congress scores government's economic policy], by M. Marinin, Pr 30/3-1000. Consequences of arms race [Serious state of British textile industry], Pr 1/3-150.

Italy.—Catastrophe at construction of electric power station in Italy [Workers killed and wounded in accident in Caserta Province], Izv 27/4-100. Exchange of instruments of ratification of Soviet-Italian Trade and Navigation Treaty, Pr 29/4-175, Izv 29/6-175. Italian youth are against American imperialists' lording it over Italy [Demonstration in Naples], Pr 29/3-225. Italian workers' struggle for wage increases [Strike in Northern Italy], Izv 30/6-125.

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Brazil.—Thirtieth anniversary of Communist Party of Brazil, by A. Sivolobov, Pr 26/3-1200. Police highhandedness in Brazil [On eve of 30th anniversary of Brazilian Communist Party, police intensify raids on Party headquarters and make arrests], Pr 26/4-225.

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Before International Economic Conference [Report from Germany], Izv 26/4-200. On International Economic Conference [Reports from Poland, Rumania, Argentina and Pakistan and report on Burmese delegation's departure from Rangoon], Pr-Izv 27/4-600. [France, India, Brazil, Indonesia and Iran], Pr 28/4-300; [Italy, India, Iran, Indonesia and Brazil], Izv 28/6-400; [Argentinian and Iranian delegates leave for Moscow], Pr 29/3-200; [Iranian delegates leave for Moscow], Izv 29/6-150; [Britain, France, India, the Netherlands, Finland and Uruguay], Pr 30/3-450; [France, Britain, Finland and the Netherlands], Izv 30/6-225; [Hungarian, Bulgarian, British and Indonesian delegates leave for Moscow; report from Lebanon], Pr 31/3-450; [French, Italian, Belgian and Pakistani delegations leave for Moscow], Pr 1/3-300. Members of International Committee to Sponsor International Economic Conference and participants in conference arrive in Moscow [Albanian and Chinese delegations], Pr 28/4-250, Izv 28/6-250. Participants in International Economic Conference arrive in Moscow [from China, France and Belgium], Pr 29/4-150, Izv 29/6-150; [the Netherlands, Indonesia, Brazil and Czechoslovakia], Pr 30/6-225, Izv 30/6-225; [Czechoslovakia, Italy, Canada, German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria], Pr 31/4-300, Izv 1/4-300; [Korean People's Democratic Republic, Rumania, Hungary, Austria and Finland], Pr 1/4-300, Izv 1/4-300. British delegation leaves for International Economic Conference, Pr 1/3-500, Izv 1/4-550. Higher prices and robbery of working people in capitalist countries [American and West European price increases contrasted with Soviet price reductions], by V. Alkhimov, Pr 1/2-1800.

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Chess tournament in Budapest, by Grand Master V. Ragozin, Pr 26/4-175; Pr 28/4-175; Pr 30/4-150; Pr 1/4-200. Chess tournament in Budapest, by Grand Master V. Smyslov, Izv 26/4-175; Izv 27/4-250; Izv 28/6-175; Izv 30/6-225; Izv 1/4-175. International boxing matches [in Sofia], Izv 26/4-75; Izv 27/4-50.

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Report by Preparatory Commission for Convening International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr 29/3-600. Appeal by All-China Federation of Trade Unions to American people [Message to U.S. May Day Committee], Izv 29/6-200.

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Plenary session of Bryansk Province Party Committee [discusses measures to im-

prove Party education], Pr 26/2-225. Historic congress of party of Lenin and Stalin—30th anniversary of 11th Congress of Russian Communist Party, by A. Kosulnikov, Pr 28/2-2000. 11th Congress of Bolshevik party, by G. Tikhomirnov, Izv 28/2-2100. (Advertisement)—Bolshevik No. 6 [on sale], Pr 29/4-75. Concerning work of Party committee instructors [Orel Province Party Committee acts to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 31/2-150. Ideological work of Ukraine Party organization, by Secretary of Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee L. Melnikov, Pr 31/2,3-4200. [For an article on the Party organization on a collective farm see Agriculture section in this Index.]

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From experience of work of Soviets: I.—Province Soviet executive committee's non-staff instructor, by Chairman B. Gusev of Zhdanov Borough Soviet, Leningrad, Izv 26/2-700; II.—Standing committee of province Soviet, by A. Akhmatov, Chairman of Standing Committee on Public Education, Kuibyshev Province Soviet, Izv 26/2-700; III.—Street committees, by P. Potapov, Director of Organizational Instruction Department of Saratov City Soviet, Izv 26/2-600. (Feuilleton)—Pendulum [State Planning Committee official A. Babichev alternately reprimands and commends erring subordinate], by A. Yerokhin, Pr 26/2-1100. Follow-up: "Pendulum" [Central Statistical Administration sets up commission to investigate Babichev's activities; original feuilleton erred in stating that Babichev worked for State Planning Committee], Pr 28/2-50.

Russian Republic Supreme Soviet.—Sessions of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet [Announcement of time and place], Pr-Izv 26/1-25; Pr-Izv 27/1-25; Pr-Izv 28/1-25; Pr-Izv 29/1-25. Official report of March 26 session of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet, Pr-Izv 27/1-450; [March 27 sessions], Pr-Izv 28/1-300; [March 28 sessions], Pr-Izv 29/1-450; [March 29 session], Pr-Izv 30/1-400. Yesterday in the Kremlin [News reports of sessions], Pr 27/1-1300, Izv 27/1-500; Pr 28/1,2-3000, Izv 28/1-1400; Pr 29/1,2-3000, Izv 29/1-1400; Pr 30/1-800, Izv 30/1-600. Report by Deputy I. T. Grishin, Chairman of Credentials Committee of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet, Izv 26/1-750. On Russian Republic state budget for 1952—Report by Deputy I. I. Fadeyev, Russian Republic Minister of Finance, Pr-Izv 26/2,3-5700. Co-report by Deputy S. P. Afanasyev, Chairman of Budget Committee of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet, Pr-Izv 26/3-4800. Discussion of report on Russian Republic state budget for 1952—Speech by Deputy N. I. Bobrobnikov, Izv 28/2-1300; Deputy S. V. Shevchenko, Izv 28/2-1000; Deputy V. A. Prokofyev, Izv 28/2-800; Deputy Z. V. Panev, Izv 28/2-900; Deputy G. G. Shchegolev, Izv 28/2-1200; Deputy V. N. Shkurova, Izv 28/3-1200; Deputy Ye. G. Khakhalina, Izv 28/3-1000; Deputy A. N. Kurshev, Izv 28/3-1000; Deputy F. L. Kovalev, Izv 28/3-900; Deputy P. V. Shcherbakov, Izv 28/3-900; Russian Republic Minister of Food Industry V. N. Sokolov, Izv 28/4-1000; Deputy N. E. Proshunin, Izv 28/4-1000; Deputy I. S. Pankin, Izv 28/4-1000; Deputy F. N. Dadonov, Izv 29/2-1000;

Russian Republic Minister of Local Industry P. P. Popovich, Izv 29/2-1000; Deputy A. G. Valiullina, Izv 29/2-1200; Deputy D. F. Sitnyansky, Izv 29/2-1000; Deputy G. G. Oputin, Izv 29/2-1000; Deputy A. F. Truskov, Izv 29/3-1000; Russian Republic Minister of Trade A. V. Kurtov, Izv 29/3-1000; Deputy V. A. Maslov, Izv 29/3-1000; Russian Republic Minister of Education Deputy I. A. Kairov, Izv 29/3-1100; Deputy M. O. Selyukin, Izv 29/3-1000; Deputy V. F. Zemlyanichenko, Izv 29/4-1000; Deputy Kh. M. Mustafin, Izv 29/4-1000; Russian Republic Minister of Lumber Industry Deputy A. V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 29/4-1200; Deputy M. P. Tuzov, Izv 29/4-1000; Deputy F. V. Kaznov, Izv 29/4-1000; Deputy K. A. Krasilnikov, Izv 30/3-1000; Deputy Ye. I. Leontyeva, Izv 30/3-1200; Deputy N. A. Stoyakov, Izv 30/3-1000; Deputy V. S. Totoyev, Izv 30/3-1000; Deputy B. N. Chernousov, Chairman of Russian Republic Council of Ministers, Izv 30/4-2900; Concluding speech by Deputy I. I. Fadeyev, Russian Republic Minister of Finance, Izv 30/4-1300. Law on Russian Republic State Budget for 1952 [Budget figures by provinces, territories, autonomous republics], Pr-Izv 30/2-1500. Law amending Article 96 of Russian Republic Constitution [to include department of motion picture projection facilities in list of departments of district Soviet executive committees], Pr-Izv 30/2-150. On ratification of decrees of Presidium of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet [abolishing Ministries of Lumber Industry of Bashkir and Chuvash Autonomous Republics and merging the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic Ministry of Local Industry and the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic Council of Ministers' Administration of the Local Fuel Industry into the Kabardinian Autonomous Republic Ministry of Local Industry], Pr-Izv 30/2-125. On ratification of decree of Presidium of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet appointing Comrade D. P. Proferansov Vice-Chairman of Russian Republic Council of Ministers, Pr-Izv 30/2-100. On ratification of decrees of Presidium of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet appointing Russian Republic Ministers [Alexei Vasilyevich Kurtov Minister of Trade, Peter Vasilyevich Surin Minister of Communal Economy and Peter Pavlovich Popovich Minister of Local Industry], Pr-Izv 30/2-100. On election of members of Russian Republic Supreme Court, Pr-Izv 30/2-500. (Editorial)—Russian Federation, Izv 26/1-1200. (Editorial)—Budget of Russian Federation, Pr 27/1-1200. (Editorial)—State budget of Russian Republic, Izv 27/1-1200. (Editorial)—Under banner of Stalinist friendship of peoples [Budget discussion], Izv 28/1-1100. (Editorial)—Toward new progress in peaceful construction, Pr 30/1-900. (Editorial)—Toward new progress in communist construction, Izv 30/1-1200. (Photographs)—March 26 session of Russian Republic Supreme Soviet, Izv 27/3; [March 27 session], Izv 28/3; [March 29 session], Pr-Izv 30/1; [Four Deputies], Izv 30/3.

Other Supreme Soviet Sessions.—Session of Belorussian Republic Supreme Soviet [opens], Pr 26/1-150; [ends], Izv 28/1-200. Session of Ukraine Republic Supreme Soviet [opens], Izv 27/1-125; [ends], Izv 29/1-150. Session of Turkmenian Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 27/1-125. Session of Kazakh Republic Supreme Soviet [ends], Izv 30/4-150.

WOMEN

Cultural growth of Dagestan women [15 doing graduate work in U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], Pr 31/2-200.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

(Editorial)—Mighty strength of Soviet patriotism [reflected in upsurge of socialist competition], Pr 26/1-1200.

Price Cuts.—In U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Party Central Committee—New reduction of state retail prices of food-stuffs, Pr-Izv 1/1-500. (Editorial)—New reduction of prices of consumers' goods, Pr 1/1-1700. (Editorial)—New retail price reduction, Izv 1/1-1500. Soviet people greet decree of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and Party Central Committee on new price reduction with tremendous satisfaction [Reports from Leningrad, Moscow, Minsk and Kiev], Pr 1/1-1200. Soviet people warmly welcome decree of Soviet government and Party Central Committee on new price reduction [Reports from Leningrad, Moscow, Minsk and Kiev], Izv 1/1-1100. Foreign exchange rates, Izv 1/4-100.

Construction Projects.—On route of Volga-Don [Collective farmers resettled], by V. Rostovshchikov, Pr 26/1-450. For great construction projects [Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant speeds output of spare parts after appeal from Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center builders], Izv 26/1-125. Steamships sail to Kakhovka [Bricks delivered], Pr 28/2-75. Ships for Volga-Don Canal [built at Kazan], Izv 28/1-125. Machinery to great construction projects [Nikolayev plant develops improved road-building equipment], Pr 30/1-50. Spring at great construction project [First phase of work on cofferdam completed], by Staff Correspondents for Kuibyshev Province V. Yakhnovich and V. Malakhov, Pr 31/1-700. At construction projects of communism: The Chapurnikovskaya flight of locks [Two locks in series of five almost completed], by Staff Correspondent S. Rudenko, Izv 1/2-1900.

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Guests of Bukovina textile workers [Muscovite innovators teach advanced methods to Chernovtsy millworkers], Pr 26/2-125. Utilize potentialities of Donets Basin metallurgy more fully [Many plants fail to take advantage of latest technology], by Staff Correspondent for Stalino Province D. Akulshin, Pr 26/2-1100. Labor successes of glassworkers [Stakhanovite operating instructions replace outmoded ones on Kurlovsky factory machines], Izv 26/1-125. Stakhanovites' studies [Special lecture series arranged by Gorky Construction Institute], by Staff Correspondent B. Shepenkov, Izv 26/1-300. Where Peace Turbine is being assembled [Soon ready for testing at Leningrad plant], Izv 26/1-175. May Day vigil of Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant workers [Pre-schedule fulfillment of four-month plan pledged], Izv 26/1-50. May Day socialist competition [Karaganda Province enterprises compete to fulfill quarterly plans ahead of schedule], Pr 30/1-50. Master of high-speed drilling [Zhigulevsk oil worker], by Special Correspondent S. Odaikin, Izv 26/2-1700. Brigades of creative partnership [Technicians and production workers collaborate to solve difficult technological problems at Molotov Telephone Factory], Izv 28/1-125. (Editorial)—Progress of Soviet technology, Izv 29/1-1300. With help of scientists [Belorussian Polytechnical Institute personnel help factory workers master new production techniques], Pr 31/1-175. Siberian lumber for construction projects [25 West Siberian lumbering collectives fulfill winter-spring

production plan], Pr 31/2-150. Quarterly plan fulfilled [by half of Stalino Coal Combine trusts], Pr 1/1-25. Works by Stalin Prize winners: Latest in oil-well drilling, by Staff Correspondent A. Navozov, Pr 1/2-600. Successes of Sakhalin's collective fisheries [Incomes of many exceed 1,000,000 rubles annually], Pr 1/2-200. Blue foxes [now raised in captivity by Archangel Province hunters], by Staff Correspondent D. Popel, Izv 1/2-150. Makers of art wares [in Ukraine], by Staff Correspondent M. Boiko, Izv 1/2-250.

AGRICULTURE

Pacemakers in spring sowing [Leading tractor drivers compete], by Tractor Brigade Leader G. Pogozhy, Soviet Machine and Tractor Station, Krasnodar Territory, Pr 26/1-600. New Uzbekistan orchards [7,500,000 trees set out in Samarkand Province], Pr 26/2-200. On the rise—Letters from a collective farm Party organization [Sixth installment of serial article on rural Party organization leadership], by A. Kolosov and U. Zhukovin, Pr 26/2-2000. Rural builders [500 buildings constructed in Oyash District (Novosibirsk Province) collective farms in past three years], by Staff Correspondent N. Maleyev, Izv 26/1-450. Reserves for the harvest [Chkalov Province collective farmers make maximum use of all potentialities to increase agricultural output], by Agronomist K. Podrezov, Chairman of Kuibyshev Collective Farm, Izv 26/2-1000. Follow-up: "How advanced experience is propagandized in Uzbekistan" [Head of republic's Chief Agricultural Propaganda Administration dismissed], Izv 26/2-100. (Editorial)—Party organization of Machine and Tractor Station [Responsibilities increase as spring sowing begins], Pr 28/1-1200. Field work [begins] in Kirgizia, Pr 28/2-150. Farm machinery operators compete [Chkalov Province], Izv 28/1-100. The story of a letter [District Party organization's request for help from province Soviet and Party committee in developing new source of fertilizer ignored], by Staff Correspondent A. Ivakhnenko, Pr 29/2-1000. New orchards and forests [25,000,000 saplings to be set out in Armenia this spring], Pr 31/1-100. Field work in Uzbekistan, Pr 31/1-200. M.T.S. before spring planting, by Hero of Socialist Labor M. Moshkov, Director of Steppe M.T.S., Altai Territory, Pr 31/2-1100. Plenary session of Latvian Communist Party Central Committee [discusses preparations for spring planting], Pr 31/2-300. Works by Stalin Prize winners: Agriculture in semidesert, by Staff Correspondent Ye. Makarov, Pr 1/2-500. Citrus culture in Tadzhikistan [Spring planting of lemon trees begins], Pr 1/2-175. Construction of irrigation systems [continues on large scale in Kirgiz Republic], Pr 1/2-175. Award to two Chkalov Province combine operators for high indices in grain harvesting and threshing, Izv 1/1. Spring in Abkhazia, by Staff Correspondent D. Dumbadze, Izv 1/2-200. In the Maradzhal Steppe [Canal in Azerbaidzhan will bring water of Araks River to arid steppe], Izv 1/2-125.

TRANSPORTATION

In Astrakhan roadstead [Ice cleared from city to Caspian], Pr 31/1-125.

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New appearance of Turkmenian city [Tashauz to be quadrupled in size], Pr 26/1-

175. Partnership of two cities [Stavropol and Pyatigorsk compete in public works construction], by Staff Correspondent I. Morozov, Izv 26/2-175. Homes for textile workers [Five-story apartment house under construction in Ivanovo], Pr 31/2-75.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Improvement of Health Resort District [New sanatoriums built in Leningrad Province], Pr 31/1-100.

CULTURE

Publicizing Stalin Prize winners' work [planned by All-Soviet Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge], Pr 26/1-175. Stalin Prize winners' works on display [at Minsk libraries], Izv 28/1-75. Lectures for rural population [4000 lecturers active in Chkalov Province], Pr 26/2-150. Children's Book Week [begins as school vacations start], Pr 26/2-125, Izv 26/1-125. Political talks for public [Vladimir Province Party Committee sends 250 lecturers into countryside], Pr 31/2-100. In Kudashi village [Chuvash village thrives under Soviet rule], by N. Tsvetkov, Chairman of Kudashi Village Soviet, Yadrin District, Chuvash Autonomous Republic, Izv 1/2-800.

SCIENCE

Follow-up: "Do a better job of propagandizing advanced science" [Editors of Nauka i zhizn act to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 26/2-25. Time Service [Moscow's State Astronomical Institute transmits accurate time signals to all parts of U.S.S.R.], by V. Lebedinskaya, Izv 26/1-900.

EDUCATION

At teachers' club [Kazan center offers varied program of cultural activities for area's educators], by Staff Correspondent A. Dyachenko, Izv 26/2-200. Spring vacation ends, Pr 31/1-200. Young scholars [work for higher degrees in Petrozavodsk], by Staff Correspondent N. Konovalov, Izv 1/2-200.

THE ARTS

Raise level of musical works [Kharkov City Party Committee notes shortcomings in work of local Soviet Composers' Union], Pr 26/2-125. Beethoven—Toward 125th anniversary of his death, by Yu. Shaporin, Pr 26/3-2000. Ludwig von Beethoven—Toward 125th anniversary of his death, by Tikhon Khrennikov, Izv 26/3-1500. Evening in memory of Beethoven [held at Moscow State Conservatory], Izv 27/4-150. New productions by Leningrad theaters [Tschaikowsky ballet and Gorky play open], Izv 26/4-125. Toward 500th anniversary of birth of Leonardo da Vinci [Observances planned in Armenia], Pr 28/2-150. New German feature film ["Loyal Citizen" previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 29/4-100. "Soviet Georgia"—New color documentary film, reviewed by N. Pogodin, Pr 31/2-1000. A. D. Popov's anniversary [Soviet director's 60th birthday celebrated], Pr 1/4-150. "Before the Storm"—Pavel Malyarevsky's play on stage of Irkutsk Province Drama Theater [Play reproduces Lena events with historic accuracy and artistic conviction], by A. Sryvtsev, Izv 1/2-1800. Theater program, Pr 26/4-50, Izv 26/4-200; Izv 27/4-150; Izv 28/6-75; Pr 29/4-200, Izv 29/4-150; Pr-Izv 30/4-125; Pr 31/4-100; Pr 1/4-25, Izv 1/4-100.

LITERATURE

In memory of A. M. Gorky [Moscow observes

84th anniversary of writer's birth], Pr 28/2-150, Izv 29/1-250. [Three] New books about Gorky's creative genius, by B. Ryurikov, Pr 29/2-2100.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Books by Stakhanovites [Five released by Ivanovo Province Publishing House], by Staff Correspondent N. Koshelev, Izv 26/2-175. (Editorial)—Treat problems of economics more fully and profoundly, Pr 29/1-1200. Review of the press: Newspaper and innovators [Kharkov Province newspaper Krasnoye znamya (Red Banner) fails to

propagandize innovators' experience], Pr 28/2-1100. Republic conference of newspaper editors [Azerbaidzhan newspapermen criticize republic newspapers for publishing too few reviews of the press], Pr 31/2-150. [Contents of] No. 7 of magazine News, Pr 31/4-300. Books about native land—On "Our Homeland" geography series [Many books in series are superficial fail to give well rounded picture of life and economy of region described], by P. Alampiyev, Pr 1/2-2100.

RADIO—TV

Central radio broadcasting system [Pro-

gram for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 26/4-100, Izv 26/4-250 [includes three television programs]; Izv 27/4-175 [four]; Izv 28/6-125 [two]; Izv 29/4-250 [three]; Izv 30/4-150 [two]; Izv 1/4-200 [two].

MISCELLANY

(Photographs)—Stalin Prize winners, [seven], Pr 26/1; [eight], Izv 26/1; [seven], Pr 27/1; [eight], Izv 27/1; [seven], Pr 28/1; [eight], Izv 28/1; [seven], Pr 29/1; [eight], Izv 29/1; [seven], Pr 31/1. News notes [Five items], Pr 31/2-150.

PEACE TREATY (Continued From Page 4)

inasmuch as this enters wholly into the competence of the powers discharging occupation functions. He stated directly that "no steps can be envisaged in the Charter which would impede the war victors from undertaking any action against the vanquished state."

A similar stand was taken at that time by the British delegation also, the representative of which stated that Article 107 visualized actions, responsibility for which is borne by the appropriate occupying powers.

The inadmissibility of U.N. interference in German affairs is so obvious that even those commentators on the U.N. Charter who are inclined to put a broad connotation on the question of the functions and powers of the United Nations are obliged to admit that the United Nations should have no relation whatsoever to questions of the peace settlement with former enemy states, in particular with Germany. Thus, for example, in the well-known commentaries on the U.N.

Charter by Goodrich and Hambro, published by the London Institute of International Relations (1949), the part referring to Article 107 directly states that "the peace settlement after the second world war was to have taken place irrespective of the Charter, just as if this Charter did not exist at all."

It is natural that the question of holding all-German free elections also cannot be excluded from this provision about the inadmissibility of U.N. interference in affairs connected with a peaceful settlement, in the given instance with Germany, inasmuch as the occupation of Germany continues. When instituting the U.N. Charter the governments proceeded from the fact that questions touching on Germany as a whole, in accordance with the agreement on the control machinery in Germany, signed by the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain and France in 1945, come entirely under the joint competence of the powers exercising supreme authority in Germany and dis-

charging occupation functions on the territory of Germany.

It is precisely this that is provided by Article 107 of the U.N. Charter.

Thus, as is evident from Article 107 of the U.N. Charter, the verification of the existence of necessary conditions for holding free all-German elections cannot be conducted by the United Nations Commission. Such verification, by virtue of the international agreements concluded by the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, could be conducted by a commission formed by these four powers discharging occupation functions in Germany, and cannot be carried out in any other form not envisaged by the above-mentioned international agreements.

This position of the Soviet government accords precisely both with the international agreements signed by the governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Britain and France and with the United Nations Charter.

SUPREME SOVIET (Continued From Page 11)

attention to the highly important question of preparing fodder and constructing livestock buildings. ...

Last year barns were constructed to house almost 9,000,000 head of livestock in collective farms of the republic; this represented 18% more work than was done in 1950. ...

During the past three years 6500 brick plants have been built in collective farms of

the republic, and output of tiles and other building materials has developed on a wide scale. This year buildings must be constructed for 13,000,000 head of livestock. ...

Brick production in enterprises of the Russian Republic building materials industry is to increase by more than 1,000,000,000, and output of silicate bricks is to be 40% higher than last year. ...

This year large-scale work must be com-

pleted in connection with the irrigation and utilization of the first 100,000 hectares of land watered by the Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir. ...

[Fadeyev's concluding remarks and the actions taken by the session, including the budget, will appear next week in the Current Digest along with news reports of Supreme Soviet sessions in other republics.]

FEATURE

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

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Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

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All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	з	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	н	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	it†	ф	f	я	ya††

* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after б, з and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations йй and йй = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

ь and з before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.
Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).